

LILIES  
R V L E S  
construed.

Whereunto are added  
T H O. R O B I N S O N S  
*Heteroclitēs*, the Latine  
*Syntaxis*, and  
*Qui mihi.*

Whereunto are now also added  
the Rules for the Genders of Nounes,  
and Preterperfect Tenses and Sup-  
pines of Verbs in En-  
glish alone.



L O N D O N,

Printed by R O G E R N O R T O N Printer  
to the Kings most Excellent Maiesty,  
in Latine, Greeke, and He-  
brew. 1638.

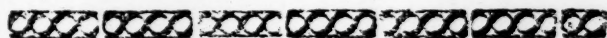




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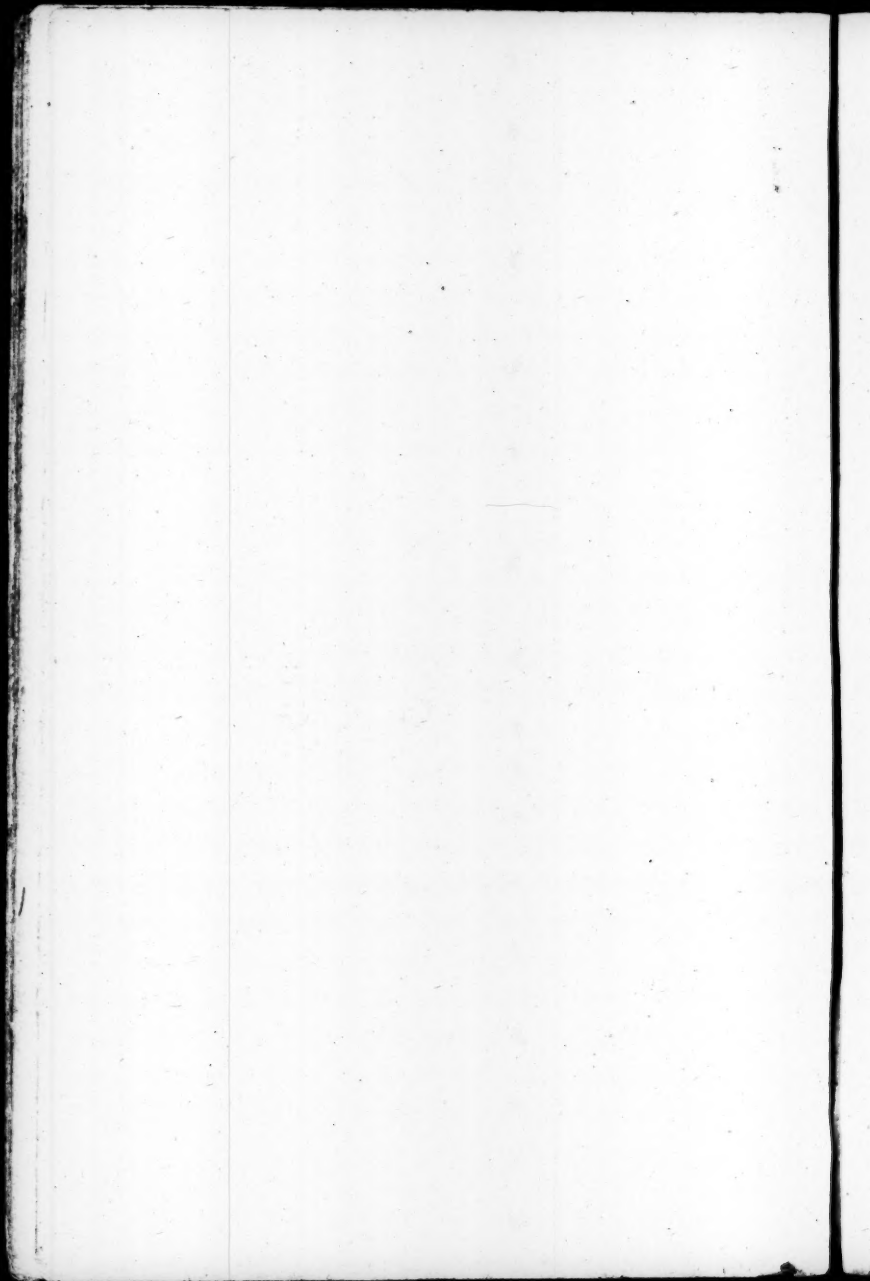
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## To the Reader.



Long since (gentle Reader) following the example of divers learned men, who had laboured much in this kinde, constrained, and being thereunto importuned by many, published *Lilies* rules of the Genders of Nounes, the preterperfect tenses and supines of Verbs: his Schoole precepts, commonly called (*Qui mihi*) *Thomas Robinsons* Treatise of the Heteroclites, and the Latine Syntaxis. Which I did, being upon long and sufficient experience well assured, that a good part of the Masters daily paines, and the Schollers fruitlesse diligence being hereby remoued, the one may to the great content of his Parents and Master, euen by himselfe with better courage and greater profit, learne his lesson in farre shorter time, and keepe it more faithfully in memory, than he did before: and the other may cheerefully with more comfort and greater credit than he was accustomed, teach more necessary things, as the declining of Nounes, conjugating of Verbs, and the meaning of the Rules, with a manifold vse of the examples, chusing rather the practice than the teaching of the Art. If by this easie meane, I any wayes helpe or encourage thee, I shall bee very glad: if not, yet haue I the hire and the glory I sought for, namely, that I haue endeoured to stand thee in stead the best that I could. Farewell.

*Thine in the Lord,*

WILLIAM HAINE.



QVORVNDAM NOMINA,  
quos authores habeo, qui hac scho-  
lastica (ut vocant) constru-  
ctione usi sunt.

**I**odocus Badius Asecutus quamplurimos  
authores classicos interpretatus est.

*Ægidius de Hoveville Sanctimarianus Con-  
stantinus, primam partem Grammatica  
Despauteriana Gallica. 1550.*

*Gabriel Prateolus Marcoffius reliquum illius  
Grammatica Gallica.*

*Theod. Gaza & Constant. Lascaris Gram-  
matica Græcæ similem ferè habent inter-  
pretationem Latinam.*

*Maturinus Corderius Catonem, & nonnullas  
Ciceronis Epistolas Gallicè, uterque Anglicè  
factus est. 1580.*

*Ανώνυμος quidam Eclogas Virgilii.*

*Interlinearis Bibliorum interpretatio Latina  
Benedicti Aræ Montani.*

*Interlinearis etiam Testamenti Syriaci Gui-  
donis Fabricii Boderiani huc pertinere vi-  
detur.*

*Propria*

## Propria quæ maribus construed.

**D**icas Thou mayest call propria proper names, quæ which tribuuntur are attributed maribus to the male kind, mascula masculine : ut as sunt be divorum the names of the heathenish gods, Mars the god of battell, Bacchus the god of wine, Apollo the god of wisdom : virorum of men, ut as Gato the name of a wise man in Rome. Virgilius Virgil : fluviorum of rivers, ut as Tybris the Tyber in Italy. Orontes the Orontes by Antioch : mensium of moneths, ut as October the moneth so called : ventorum of winds, ut as Lybs the South-west wind by west, Notus the South wind, Auster the South wind.

**P**ropria nomina proper names referencia shewing femineum sexum the female kinde tribuuntur are attributed femineo generi

to the feminine gender : sive whether sunt they be deorum the names of heathenish goddesses, ut as Juno Iupiters wife, Venus the goddesse of beauty : mulierum of women, ceu as Anna Anne ; Philotis Philoturbium of cities, ut as Elis a citie of Peloponnesus, Opus a city in Locris : regionum of countries, ut as Græcia Greece, Persis Persia. Item also nomen the name Insulæ of an Ile, ceu as Creta Crete, Britannia Brittain, Cyprus Cypres. Tamen neverthelesse quædam some names urbium of cities sunt are excipiendæ to be excepted, ut as ista mascula these masculines, Sulmo the towne where Ovid was borne, Agraga a towne in Sicily : quædam neutralia some neuters, ut as Argos a Citie in Peloponnesus, Tybur a City in Italy, Præneste a City in Italy, & Anxor a City in Italy,

## Propria quæ maribus construed.

quod *which* dat utcunque  
genus is both masculine and  
neuter.

**A**ppellativa common  
names arborum of  
trees erunt shall be mulie-  
bria feminine, ut as alnus an  
alder tree, cupressus a cy-  
presse tree, cedrus a cedar  
tree, spinus a fløe tree, mas  
is masculine, oleaster a  
wilde olive tree mas is  
masculine, & and filer an  
osier suber corke, thus fran-  
kincense, robur an oake, quæ  
and acer a maple sunt are  
neutra neuters.

**E**tiam also volucrum  
the names of birds, ceu  
as passer a sparrow hirundo  
a swallow, ferarum of wilde  
beasts, ut as tigris a tiger,  
vulpes a fox, & and pis-  
cium of fishes, ut as ostrea an  
oyster, cetus a whale sunt  
are dicta called epicæna  
nouns of the epicene gen-  
der, quibus to which vox  
ipsa the word it selfe feret  
will give genus aptum his  
right gender. Attamen  
notwithstanding ex cun-  
ctis among all the nouns

quæ *which* diximus we  
spake of ante before, no-  
randum we must note, om-  
ne that every nounce quod  
*which* exit endeth in um,  
seu whether Græcum  
Greeke live or Latinum La-  
tine, esse is genus neutrum  
the neuter gender : sic so no-  
men a nounce invariable  
undeclined. Sed but nunc  
now dicam I will intreat or-  
dine in order de reliquis of  
the other nouns, quæ *which*  
vocantur are called appel-  
lativa common, aut or quæ  
*which* sunt are tanquam as  
appellativa common : nam  
for genus the gender sem-  
per dignoscitur is alwayes  
knowne his in these ex geni-  
tivo by the genitive case, ut  
as triplex regula specialis  
the three speciall rules mon-  
strabit will shew infra af-  
terward.

**N**omen a nounce non  
crescens not increa-  
sing genitivo in the geni-  
tive case, est is genus mu-  
liebre the feminine gender,  
ceu as caro carnis flesh,  
capra capræ a she goat, nu-  
bes nubis a cloud.

Malta

## Propria quæ maribus construed.

**M**ULTA nomina *many names* virorum *of men* in a dicuntur *are called* mascula *masculine*, ut as scriba *a secretary*, allecla *a page*, scurra *a scoffer*, & and rabula *a brawler*, lixa *a scullion*, lanister *a master of defence*: quot *as many as* declinatio prima *the first declension* Græcorum *of the Greekes* fundit *doth make to end in as and in es*, & and quot *as many* Latine *nounes as fiunt are derived ab illis of them per a ending in a*, mascula *are masculine*, ut as satrapas *satrapa a peere of the realme*, athleres *athleta a great wrestler*. Item also leguntur *these are read* mascula *masculine*, vetres *a bore pig*, natalis *ones birth day*, aqualis *an ewer*, nata *nounes derived ab alle of as a pound weight*, ut as centussis *an hundred pound weight*: conjunge *joyne thou* lienis *the melt*, & and orbis *any round thing*, callis *a path*, caulis *a stalke*, follis *a paire of bellowes*, collis *a little hill*, mensis *a moneth*, & and ensis *a sword*, fustis *a club*, funis *a rope*, panis *bread*, penis *a mans yard*, crinis *haire*, & and ignis *fire*, cassis *a hunters net*, fascis *a faggot*, torris *a fire brand*, sentis *athxohe*, piscis *a fish*, & and unguis *a mans naile*, & and vermis *a worme*, vectis *a barre*, postis *a post*, & and axis *an axeltree* societur *may be joyned*. Iner *nounes ending in er* mascula *are masculine*, ceu *as* venter *a belly*, in os vel or us, ut *as* logos *a word*, annus *a yeere*.

**S**Unt *these nounes before* sminei *generis the feminine gender*, mater *a mother*, humus *the ground*, domus *a house*, alvus *a paunch*, & and colus *a distaffe*, & and ficus *quartæ of the fourth declension* pro fructu *for a figge*, quæ *and acus a needle*, porticus *a porch*, atque *and* tribus *a stock*, socrus *a wives or husbands mother*, nurus *the sonnes wife*, & and manus *a hand*, idus *the ides of a moneth*, anus *an old woman* addenda est *must be added huc hitber*: mystica vannus



## Propria quæ maribus construed.

vannus the mysticall faune  
Iacchi of Bacchus hūc hi-  
ther, jungas adde his to  
these græca Greeke nouns  
vercentia changing os in us  
os into us, papyrus paper,  
antidotus a medicine to ex-  
pell poyson, costus the herb  
called herba Mariæ, diph-  
thongus a diphthong, byssus  
fine flax, abyssus a bottome-  
lesse pit, chry stallus chry stall,  
synodus an assembly, saphi-  
rus a saphire stone. eremus  
a wildernesse, & and arctus  
a company of starres in the  
North called the Beare, cum  
multis aliis with many o-  
ther, quæ which nunc at  
this time longum est is long  
perscribere to set downe.

**S**I if nomen a noun in e  
sgignit make is in the  
genitive case, neutrum  
it is a neuter, ut as mare the  
sea, rete a net & and quot  
as many as hunt doe end in  
on, velor in um, ut as bar-  
biton a kinde of musicall in-  
strument, ovum an egge,  
hippomanes a venomous  
humour comming from a  
mare est is genus neutrum  
the neuter gender, & and

cacoethes an ill custome  
neutrum is neuter, & and  
virtus poyson, pelagus the  
sea, vulgus the common  
people, modò sometimes neu-  
trum is neuter, modò some-  
times mas masculine.

**S**Unt these nouns are  
Sincerti generis the  
doubtfull gender, talpa  
a mole, & and dama a buck  
or a doe, canalis a channell  
or a conduit pipe, halcyonis  
a king fisher, finis an end,  
clunis a buttock, restis an  
halter, penus all victuals.  
meat and drink, amnis a ri-  
ver, pampinus a vine lease,  
& and corbis a basket, lin-  
ter a cock-boat, torquis a  
collar, specus a den, anguis  
a snake, ficus dans fici of the  
second declension pro mor-  
bo for a disease, atque and  
phaselus a ship called a gal-  
lion, lecythus an oyle glasse,  
ac and atomus a mote in the  
Sunne, grossus a greene  
fig, pharus an high watch-  
tower, & and paradisus a  
paradise.

**C**ompositum à verbo  
A noun made of a verb  
dans

## Propria quæ maribus construed.

dans a ending in a est is  
commune the common du-  
orum of two, Grajugena  
a Græcian borne, à of gigno  
to get monstrat sheweth  
id that, agricola a husband-  
man à of colo to till, adve-  
na a stranger à of venio to  
come: adde adde senex an  
old man or woman, auriga  
a carter, & and verna a  
bondman or woman, sodalis  
a companion, vates a pro-  
phet, extorris a banished  
man or woman, patruelis  
my fathers brothers childe,  
què and perduellis a stub-  
borne enemy, affinis a kins-  
man or kinswoman by mar-  
riage, juvenis a young man  
or woman, testis a witnesse,  
civis a citizen, canis a dog  
or a bitch, hostis an enemy.

**N**omen a noune est is  
muliebre genus the  
feminine gender, siis penul-  
tima syllaba the syllable last  
save one genitivi of the ge-  
nitive case crescentis in-  
creasing sonet sound acuta  
long, velut as hæc pietas  
pietatis godlinesse, virtus  
virtutis vertue monstrant  
doe shew.

**Q**Uædam nomina  
some nounes mono-  
syllaba of one syllable & cun-  
tur are called mascula mas-  
culine, falsali, sol the Sunne,  
ren the kidney, or the reines  
of the back, & and splen  
the splene, Car a man of Ca-  
ria, Ser a man of Asia, vir a  
man, vas vadis a surety, as a  
pound weighe, mas the male  
kinde, bes the weight of eight  
ounces, Cres one of Creta,  
pres a surety, & and pes a  
foot, glis a dormouse ha-  
bens having gliris genitivo  
in the genitive case, mos  
a manner, flos a flower, ros  
the dew, & and Tros a man  
of Troy, mus a mouse, dens  
a tooth, mons a mountaine,  
pons a bridge, simul & and  
also fons a spring, seps pro  
serpente a serpent, gryps a  
griffin, Thrax a Thracian,  
rex a King, grex gregis a  
flock of cattell, & and  
Phryx a man of Phrygia.  
Etiam also polysyllaba  
nounes of many syllables in  
n, sunt are mascula mascu-  
lines, ut as Acarnan anhill  
by Athens, lichen the herb  
liver-wort, & and delphin  
a dolphin, & in o and which  
end

## Propria quæ maribus construed.

and in o signantia signi-  
fying corpus a body, ut as  
Leo a Lion, Curculio a  
Weasell, sic so senio the sife  
point, ternio the treypoint,  
sermo a word or speech. In  
er, or & os, nounes ending  
in er, or, and os mascula are  
masculine, ceu as crater a  
standing peece orcup, con-  
ditor a builder, heros a no-  
ble man, sic so torrens a  
brooke, nefrens a yong pig,  
oriens the East, cum pluri-  
bus with many in dens,  
quale such as is bidens,  
quando when reperitur  
pro instrumento it signifi-  
eth a dung-forke, adde adde  
gigas a gyant, elephas an  
elephant, adamas a dia-  
mond, que and Garamas  
an inhabitant of Africk,  
tapes tapestrie, atque and  
lebes a cauldron, Cures a  
townes name, magnes a  
stone that draweth iron unto  
it, què and unum nomen  
one nounè quintæ of the fift  
declension, meridies noon  
or the midday. Et also quæ  
nounes which componuntur  
are compounded ab alle of  
as a pound weight, ut  
as dodrans nine ounces, se-

mis halfe a pound : jungan-  
tur mascula let these mas-  
culines be added Samnis a  
Samnite, hydrops the drop-  
sie, nycticorax a night ra-  
ven, thorax the brest, & and  
mascula these masculines,  
vervex a belweather, phœ-  
nix a phenix, & and bom-  
byx pro vermiculo a silke  
worme. Attamen yet ex  
his of these, Syren a mermaid,  
mulier a woman, soror a  
sister, uxor a wife, sunt are  
muliebre genus the femi-  
nine gender.

**E**T also hæc nomina  
these nounes monosyl-  
laba of one syllable sunt  
are neutralia neuters, mel  
honey, fell gall, lac milke, far  
bread corne, ver the spring-  
time, cor an heart æs brasfe,  
vas vasis a vessell, os ossis  
a bone, & and os oris a  
mouth, rus the countrey, thus  
frankincense, jus right, crus  
the leg from the knee to the  
ankle, pus shot. Et and po-  
lysyllaba of many syllables,  
in al què and in ar, ut as  
capitall a ribon or coife, la-  
quear, a vaulted rooffe of a  
chamber, halec a herring,  
neutrum

## Propria quæ maribus conftrued.

neutrum is the neuter gender & and muliebre the feminine.

**H**Æc these nouns sunt are dubia the doubtful gender, python a prophesying spirit, scrobs a ditch, serpens a serpent, bubo an owle, rudens a cable rope, grus a crane, perdix a partridge, lynx a spotted beast, limax a snayle, stirps pro trunco a stumpe of a tree, & and calx pedis the heele, adde adde thou dies a day, tantum onely esto let it beemas masculine secundo numero in the plural number.

**S**unt these are commune the common of two, parens a father or mother, quæ and author a beginner, infans an infant, adolescens a youth, dux a captaine, illex a lawlesse bodie, hæres an heire, exlex a lawlesse bodie, creata the compounds à of fronte a forehead, ut as bifrons one which hath a double forehead, custos a keeper, bos an ox, bull, or cow, fur a theefe, sus a sow atque and sacerdos a priest or nunne

**S**I if penultima the last syllable save one genitivi of the genitive case crescentis increasing sit bee brevis short, ut as sanguis blood genitivo in the genitive case sanguinis, nomen that noun est is mas a masculine.

**S**it hyperdiffyllabon let a noun of more than two syllables bee fœminei generis the feminine gender in do, quod which maketh dinis, atque and in go quod which dat giueth ginis in genitivo in the genitive case, dulcedo sweetnesse faciens making dulcedinis monstrat id tibi doth shew that, quæ and compago a joynt compaginis id that : Adjice adde to these virgo a maid, grando hayle, fides faith, compes a paire of fetters, reges a mat, & and leges standing corne, arbor a tree, quæ and hyems winter : sic so Bacchar the herb Ladie gloves, syndon fine linnen cloth, Gorgon a certaine terrible woman, Icon an Image, &

## Propria quæ maribus construed.

& *and Amazon a woman of Scythia. Græcula Greeke nounes finita ending in as vel or in is, ut as lampas a lampe, jaspis a iasper stone, cassis an helmet, cuspis a point of a speare: vox una one word in us pecus cattell dans making pecudis in the genitive case. Adde adde thou his to these, for- fex a paire of sheares, pellex an harlot to a wedded man, carex sedge, simul atque and also supellex household stufse, appendix a pent- house, histrix a porcapike, coxendix an hip, que and filix scarne.*

**N**omen a noun in a signans signifying rem a thing non animatam without life est is neutrale genus the neuter gender, ut as problema a hard questi- on: en, ut as omen fore- speaking; ar, ut as jubar the sunne beame; dans ending in ur, ut, as jecur the liver; us, ut as onus a burden; put, ut as occiput the hin- der part of the head. Atta- men yet ex his of these pe- ten a combe, fursur bran,

sunt mascula are masculine. Sunt these are neutra neuters, cadaver a dead carcase, verber a stripe, iter a journey, suber corke, tuber pro fungo a toad-stoole, & and uber a dug, gingiber ginger, & and later the herb Benjamin, cicer an Italian pease, & and piper pepper, atque and papaver poppie, & and sicer a par- snip, atque and siler an ofier, æquor the sea, marior marble, quæ and ador wheat, neutra are neuters, atque and pecus cattell, quando when facit it maketh Pecoris in genetivo in the genitive case.

**S**unt these are dubii ge- neris the doubtfull gen- der, cardo the hinge of a doore, margo the brim of a- ny thing, cinis ashes, obex a bolt of a doore, pulvis dust, adeps fatnesse, forceps a paire of tongs, pumex a pu- mice stone, rarnex bursten- nesse, anas a duck or a drake, imbrex a gutter tile: adde adde culix a gnat, natrix a water serpent, & and onyx the naile of a mans hand,

cum

## Quæ genus construed.

cum proke with his com-  
pound, què and filex a flint,  
quamvis although usus use  
vult will melius rather hæc  
that these nounes dicier bee  
called mascula masculines.

**I**Sta these nounes sunt are  
communis generis the  
common of two genders, vi-  
gil a watch-man or watch-  
woman, pugil a champion,  
exul a banished man or wo-  
man, præsul a president,  
homo a man or woman, ne-  
mo no body, martyr a mar-  
tyr, Lygur one of Lyguria,  
augur a soothsayer, & and  
Arcas one of Arcadia, an-  
tistes chiefe among others,  
miles a souldier, pedes a  
footman, interpretes an in-  
terpreter, comes a compani-  
on, hospes an host or an  
hostesse; sic so ales any great  
bird, præses a chiefe ruler,  
princeps a prince, auceps  
a fowler, eques a horseman,  
obses a pledge in warre, at-  
que and multa alia nomi-  
na many other nounes quæ  
which creantur are derived  
à verbis of verbs, ut as  
conjug a husband or wife,  
judex a judge, vindex a

revenger, opifex a work-  
man, & and aruspex a  
soothsayer.

**A**djectiva adjectives  
habentia having u-  
nam vocem one termination  
duntaxat onely, ut as felix  
happy, audax bold, retinent  
keepe ~~omne~~ genus every gen-  
der sub una in one ending:  
Si if cadant they fall sub  
gemina voce in a double  
termination, velut as omnis  
& omne all, vox prior  
the former word est is com-  
mune the common duum of  
two, vox altera the second  
neutrum the neuter. At  
but si if variant they varie  
tres voces three endings,  
ut as sacer sacra sacrum  
holy, vox prima the first  
word est is mas masculine,  
altera the second foeminea  
feminine, tertia the third  
neutrum neuter. At but  
sunt there are nounes quæ  
which vocares you may call  
propè in a manner substan-  
tiva substantives flexu by  
declining, tamen notwith-  
standing reperta they are  
found adjectiva adjectives  
natura by nature què and  
vidu

## Quæ genus conftrued.

*us by use* : Talia *such* sunt *wholesome*. Junge *adde* pe-  
 are pauper poore, puber *dester* belonging to a foot-  
 ripe of age, cum *with* de- *man*, equester belonging to  
 gener *waxing* out of kinde, a horseman, & and acer  
 ubet *plentifull*, & and dives *sharpe*. Junge adde paluster  
 rich, locuples *wealthy*, so- belonging to a marsh, ac and  
 spes *safe*, comes a compa- alacer *cheerefull*, sylvester  
 nion atque and superstes belonging to the wood : at  
 one that overliveth, cum but sic thus tu variabis  
 paucis aliis *with a few* o- thou shalt decline hæc these  
 thers, quæ *which* lectio ju- nunes, hic celer in the  
 sta diligent reading docebit masculine gender, hæc cele-  
 will teach Hæc these nunes ris in the feminine, neutro  
 gaudent asciscere sibi *will in the neuter* hoc celere,  
 have propriam quendam aut or aliter *otherwise* sic  
 flexum a certaine proper thus, hic atque hæc celeris  
 declining : Campester of in the masculine and femi-  
 the plains field, volucer nine, rursùm againe hoc  
 swift, ceber famous, celer celere est tibi neutrum is  
 swift, atque and saluber the neuter gender.

## De nominibus Heteroclitis

Thomæ Robinsoni.

**S**Unto let the nunes be Cernis thou seest hæc these  
 Hæteroclitita Hetero- variantia changing genus  
 clites quæ *which* variant gender ac and partim part-  
 doe varie genus gender aut ly flexum declension, Per-  
 or flexum declension, quæ gamus infelix urbs the  
 cunq; and whatsoever defi unhappy Citie Troum of  
 ciunt doe want superant- the Trojans gignit maketh  
 vè or have overmuch, no Pergama : Quod *which*  
 vato ritu *after a new* order. thing ipsa the word it selfe,  
 supellex



## Quæ genus construed.

Suppellex household-stuffe fa-  
cit doth nisi except care-  
at it want plurali the plurall  
number. Singula these being  
singulars, gaudent fœmineis  
are fememnes ; pluralia be-  
ing plurals neutris neuters.  
Prior numerus the singular  
number dat giveth his to  
these nounes genus neutrum  
the neuter gender, alter the  
plurall utrumque both mas-  
culine and neuter : Rastrum  
a rake, cum with fræno a  
bridle, filum thread, simul  
atque and also capistrum  
an headstall, item also Ar-  
gos a towne in Greece, &  
and cœlum heaven, singula  
being singulars sunt are neu-  
tra neuters ; sed but audi  
marke vocitabis thou shalt  
call cœlos & argos in the  
plurall number duntaxat  
only masculina masculine : sed  
but fræna neuter & and  
frænos masculine, quo pacto  
after which sort & also for-  
mant they forme cætera the  
rest. Nundinum a faire &  
hinc and also epulum a  
banquet, quibus unto which  
addito adde thou balneum  
a bath, & and hæc these  
sunt are neutra neuters

quidem indeed primo in  
the singular number, ritè by  
custome muliebria femi-  
nines secundo in the plurall.  
Constat it is certaine Juve-  
nalem habere that Juvenall  
bath balnea bath plurali in  
the plurall.

**H**Æc these nounes sin-  
gularia being singulars  
dantur maribus are mascu-  
lines, plurima being plu-  
rals neutris neuters : Mæ-  
nalus an hill in Arcadie, at-  
que and sacer mons the sa-  
cred mountaine Dindymus  
a top of Ida by Troy, Isma-  
rus a mountaine in Thracia,  
atque and Tartara hell,  
Taygetus an hill in Lace-  
demonia, sic so Tænera  
a Promontory in Laconia,  
Massica a mountaine in  
Campania, & and altus Gar-  
garus the high top of the hill  
Ida. At but alter numerus  
the plurall number dabit will  
give his to these nounes u-  
trumque genus both gen-  
ders, sibilus an hissing atque  
and jocus sport, locus a  
place, & and Campanus A-  
vernus a lake of Campania  
in Italy.

Pro-

## Quæ genus construed.

Propago the remnant quæ  
which sequitur followeth est  
is manca maimed numero  
in number casive or in case.

Vocabis thou shalt call  
these nouns Aprôta, quæ  
which variant alter nullum  
casum no case, ut as fas right,  
nil nothing, nihil nothing,  
instar like, & and multa ma-  
ny in u simul i in u and i, ut  
as hæc these sunt bee quæ  
both cornu a horne, quæ and  
genu a knee, sic so gummi  
gum, frugi thrifty, sic so  
Tempe a very faire field in  
Thessalia, tot so many, quot  
how many, & and omnes nu-  
meros all nouns of number,  
à tribus from three ad  
centum to an hundred.

**Q**UÆ and nomen a  
noun est is Monop-  
rôton, cui to which vox una  
one word cadit happeneth,  
ceu as noctu by night, natu  
by birth, iussu by bidding, in-  
jussu without bidding, simul  
also actu by craft, promptu  
with speed, permissu by suf-  
ference, legimus wee read  
actus plurali in the plural  
number, legimus wee read  
inficias a deniall, sed but

vox ea that word est is sola  
only reperta found.

**S**UNT these bee Diptôta  
quibus to which duplex  
flexura a double declining  
remanfit remaineth, ut as  
fors hap dabit will give for-  
te sexto in the ablative case,  
quoque also spontis of his  
owne accord sponte: Sie so  
plus more habet hath pluris,  
repetundarum of bribery  
repetundis, & and jugeris  
of an acre dat giveth jugere  
sexto in the ablative case,  
antem but verberis of a  
stripe verbere, quoque also  
suppetiæ aid dant maketh  
suppetias quarto in the ac-  
cusative case, tantundem as  
much dat giveth tantidem  
simul also impetis of vio-  
lence dat giveth hoc impe-  
te: Junge adde vicem by  
turne sexto in the ablative  
case vice; nec neither lego  
doe I read plura more: hæc  
quatuor these foure verbe-  
ris of a stripe, atque and vi-  
cem by turne, sic so plus  
more cum with jugere an  
acre tenuere have kept cun-  
ctos casus all their cases nu-  
mero secundo in the plural  
number.

Vocantur

## Quæ genus construed.

**V**Ocantur they are called Triptôta, quibus wherein inflectus thou doest decline tres casus three cases, ut as precis prayer atq; and precem, & and blandus a kinde man petit amicum wooes his loue prece by intreatie; sic in like manner legis thou readest opis est nostræ it is in our power, ser opem helpe thou atque and dignus ope worthy of helpe. At but frugis of fruit tantum only caret wanteth recto the nominatiue case, & also ditionis of title: vis force est is vox integra a perfect word, nisi except forte perhaps dativus the dative case desit bee wanting, prior numerus the singular number mutilus is vnperfect omnibus his in all these, alter the plurall integer is whole. Quæ referunt relatives: ut as qui which, quæ percontatur interrogatiues ut as equis who: & and quæ distribuunt distributiues, ut as nullus none, neuter neither of two, & and omnis all: infinita nomines indefinites solent are wont jungi to be ioyned his

to these ut as quilibet euery one, alter another: Hæc these sæpè often carent doe want quinto casu the vocatiue case. Et and pronomina the pronounes præter except hæc quatuor these foure, infra following, noſter our's nostras of our countrey, meus mine & and tu thou. Notes you may obserue propria cuncta all proper names quibus est which haue natura coercens a restraining nature, ne fuerint that they shall not bee plurimā plurals, ut as Mars the heathenish God of battell, Cato the name of a wise man in Rome, Gallia France, Roma Rome, Ida an hill by Troy, Tagus a riuer in Portugall, Lelapsa dogs name, Parnassus an hill in Phocis, quæ and Bucephalus the horse of Alexander the great. Dabis thou shalt giue his to these, frumenta bread corne, pensa Tow or Wooll on a distaffe, herbas herbs, uda moist things, metalla metals, in quibus in which ipse requiras thou maist search quæ what sint are placita the pleasures

## Quæ genus construed.

pleasures authorum of authors. Est there is a time ubi when hæc these retinent keepe pluralem the plurall number, est there is a time also ubi when spernunt they haue it not.

**H**ordea barley, farra breadcorne, forum a market, mel honey, mulsum wine mingled with hony, defruta wine sodden till the third part bee boyled away, quæ and thus frankincense, pluralia being plurals servant they keepe tantum only tres similes voces three like cases. Hesperus the euening starre, & and vesper the euening, pontus the sea, quæ and limus mud, quæ and fimus dung, sicso penus all victualls meat and drinke, & and sanguis bloud, sicso æther the skie, nemo no body : sed but ista masculina these masculines vix sunt excedentia scarcely exceed numerum primum the singular number.

**S**ingula these singulars fœminici generis of the feminine gender, raro sel-

dome pluralia are plurals, pubes ripenesse of age, atq; and salus health, sicso talio like for like, cum with indole towardnesse, tussis the cough, pix pitch, humus the ground atq; and lures a murren, sitis thirst, & and fuga a flying away, iunge adde quietem rest, sicso cholera cholera, atque and famies hunger : quæ and bilis melancholy, senecta old age, iuuentus youth. Sed but tamen yet hæc these nounes soboles an off-spring, labeas a spot, ut as & also omnia all quintæ of the first declension sæpe often tenebunt will keepe plurali in the plurall number tres similes casus three like cases, excipe except res a thing, species a kinde, facies a face, quæ and acies an edge, quæ and dies a day, quas voces which words licet may esse be totas whole secundo numero in the plurall number. Solent they are wont necesse to adde istis to these multa muliebria many feminines: ut as hæc these sunt are, stultitia foolishnesse, invidia enuie, & angustia

## Quæ genus construed.

tia wisdom, desidia sloth  
atque and innumeræ vo-  
ces innumerable words id  
genus of this sort, quas  
which lectio reading præ-  
bet yieldeth: quam præfix-  
am tibi which set before  
thee collige gather together  
ceu as certum filum a sure  
guiding threed. Adde put  
rarius very seldome secun-  
dum numerum the plurall  
number his to these nounes,  
sed but yet quandoq; some-  
times.

**N**EC neither. licet: may  
mee deferre give se-  
cundum numerum the plu-  
rall number his neutris to  
these neuters. Delicium  
the thing wherein mee. de-  
light, senium old age, le-  
thum death, quæ and cœ-  
num dirt, quæ and salum  
the Sea: Sic so barathrum  
a place taken for hell, virus  
poyson, vitrum glasse, quæ  
and viscum birdlime, quæ  
and penum promise of vi-  
ctuals, iustitium vacation or  
out of Terme, nihilum no-  
things, ver the spring, lac  
milke, gluten glue: simul  
also halec an herring, adde

adde gelu a frost, solium  
a seat of state or throne, ju-  
bar a sun beame: hic bere  
quoque also ponas thou  
mayst put multa talia many  
such, quæ which si if ob-  
seives thou obseruest, oc-  
current will come tibi le-  
genti to thee as thou rea-  
dest.

**M**Ascula these mascu-  
lines sunt are conten-  
ta contented tantum onely  
numero secundo with the  
plurall number, manes spi-  
rits, majores ancestors, can-  
celli latices, liberi children  
& and antes the uttermost  
ranks of vines, menses pro-  
fluvium womens monethly  
flowres, lemures hobgoblins,  
fasti a register for things of  
the yeare, atque and mino-  
res posteritie, cum when na-  
tales assignant. signifie ge-  
nus a stocke, adde adde Pe-  
nates the beathenish household  
gods, & and loca places  
plurali in the plurall num-  
ber qualis such as be quæ  
both Gabii a Citie in Italy  
que and Locri people of La-  
cria, & and quæcunque  
whatsoever legas thou rea-  
dest.

## Quæ genus construed.

deß, passim in any, place si-  
milis rationis of the like  
sort.

**H**Æc these nounes sunt  
Are foeminei gene-  
ris the feminine gender  
quæ and numeri secundi  
the plurall number: exuvia  
things which are put off.  
phaleræ horse trappings,  
quæ and grates thanks, ma-  
nubiz spoiles taken in war,  
& and idus the Ides of a  
moneth, antiæ forelockes &  
and induciæ a truce, simul  
also, quæ both insidiæ a ly-  
ing in wait, quæ and minæ  
threatnings, excubiæ watch  
and ward, nonæ the nones  
of a moneth, nugæ trifles,  
quæ and tricæ trifling jeu-  
gawes, calendæ the calends,  
quisquilæ the sweeping and  
refuse of things, thermæ  
baths, cunæ the cradles of  
Infants, diræ cursings, que  
and exequiæ solemnities at  
burials, inferiæ beathenish  
sacrifices done to spirits, &  
and feriz holy dayes, sic so  
que both primitiæ the first  
fruits, que and plagæ sig-  
nâtes signifying retia nets  
& and valvæ folding doores

que & divitiæ riches, nup-  
tiz marriage, item & and al-  
so lactes the small guts, ad-  
dantur let there bee added  
Thebæ the Citie of Thebes  
& and Athenæ Athens,  
quod genus of which sort  
invenias thou maist finde  
& also plura nomina moe  
names locorum of places.

**H**Æc neutra these  
neuters legûtur are  
read plurall in the  
plurall number, rarius very  
seldome primo in the singu-  
lar: mœnia the wals of a  
city, cum with telquis rough  
places, præcordia the mid-  
riffe, lustra the dennes fera-  
rum of wilde beasts, arma  
weapons, mapalia cottages,  
sic so bellaria iuncats, mu-  
nia a dutie, castra a campe  
or tent, funus a funerall  
petit requireth iusta cere-  
monies, & and virgo a maid  
petit requireth sponsalia  
betrothings, disertus an e-  
loquent man amat loveth  
rostra a pulpit, que and pu-  
eri children gestant carrie  
crepundia rattles to play  
withall, que and Infantes  
infants colunt love cû-  
bula

## Quæ genus constiued.

bula *cradles*, \* augur the  
southsayer consults asketh  
counsell of extra the entrals,  
& and absolvens finishing  
recantat muttereth effata  
prayers superis to the ima-  
gined gods: festa the feasts  
deum of the heathenish  
gods, ceu as Bacchanalia  
feasts dedicated to Bacchus,  
poterunt may iungi be ioy-  
ned: quod si if then legas  
thou shalt read piura moe li-  
cet reponas thou maist put  
them quoque also hac clas-  
se in this rule.

**H**Æc these nounes imi-  
tātia imitating varias  
formas diuers formes quasi  
luxuriant doe as it were ex-  
ceed; nam for tonitrus to-  
nitruque thunder variant  
doe varie & both genus  
their gender & and vocem  
their termination, sic so cly-  
peus clypeum a buckler,  
baculus baculum atque  
bacillum a staffe, sensus a  
sense, & hoc sensum the  
conceit of the minde, tignus  
tignumq; a rafter: tapetū  
atq; tapete tapes tapestrie,  
punctus punctumque a  
point, sinapi mustard-seed

quod which immutans  
changing genus his gender  
fertur is called scelerata si-  
napis biting mustard, sinus  
& hoc sinum vas lactis a  
milk-boule or milking-paile,  
mendaque mendum a  
fault, viscus & hoc viscum  
birdlime: Sic so cornu as  
horne, & and flexile cor-  
num the bending horne: ac  
but Lucanus Lucan aie  
saith tibi cura haue a care  
cornus sinistri of the left  
wing of the armie: eventus  
simul also eventum an e-  
uent: Sed but quid moror  
why stay I istis in these? le-  
ctio the reading doctorum  
of learned authors ministrat  
affordeth tibi vnto thee talia  
mille at thousand such.

**S**ed but prætereā further  
Quædam Græca some  
Greeke nounes sunt tibi no-  
tanda are to be noted of thee,  
quæ which peperere haue  
brought forth foetum Latinum  
a new Latine word,  
quarto casu from the accu-  
satiue case: nam for pan-  
ther a panther creat ma-  
ket panthera in the accu-  
satiue case, quæ and crater



## Quæ genus construed.

a standing peece cratera, cassis an helmet habet bath. cassida: sed but & also æther the skie fundit makes æthera; hinc hence venit cometh cratera a standing peece, æthera the skie venit cometh, sic even so cassida magna a great helmet tegit couereth caput ipsum the head, nec neither vult will panthera the panther domari betamed.

**R**ECTUS the nominatiue case vertitur is varied his in these, sensus the signification manet remaineth & and unum genus one gender: gibbus & hic gibber a bunch in ones backe, cucumis cucumber a cucumber, stipis & stipis wages, sic so cinis atque ciner ashes, vomis vomer a plow share, scobis & scobs saw-dust or pin-dust, item also pulvis pulver dust, pubes puber ripenesse of age: quibus to whish. adde. thou shalt adde quæ nomines which pariunt bring forth or & os, honor honour, & and labor labour, arbor a tree, quæ and odor sent on saugur. Et

also his thou shalt adde to these apes & apis a Bee, plebs plebis the common people: quoque also sunt there are multa many accepta receiued à Græcis from the Greeks referentia expressing geminam formam a double forme: ut as delphin delphinus a Dolphin, & and hic elephas elephantus an elephant: sic so congrus conger a conger, sic so Meleagrus Meleager a mans name, item also Teucrus Teucet a king of Troy. Et also dabis thou shalt adde huc hitber cætera cuncta all other quæ which par ratio the like reason, & and lectio casta diligent reading dederint shall giue tibi vnto thee.

**H**ÆC these simul together sunt are & both quarti flexus the fourth declension atque and secundi the second: enim for laurus a lawrell tree facit maketh genitivo in the genitive case lauri: & laurus, sic so quercus an oake, pinus a pine, figus pro fructu for a figge, ac and arbore a fig-tree,

## As in præfenti conftrued.

tree, fic fo colus a diftaffe, atque and penus provision of victuals, cornus quando when arbor habetur it is taken for a cornell tree: fic fo lacus a lake, atque and domus an house, licet although hæc this nec recur- rat be not to be found ubiq; in euerie case: quoque also leges thou shalt read plura moe his than these: quæ which iuro by right relin- quas thou maist leaue pri- scis to old authors.

**E**T and sunt there are multa adiectiva many adiectiues quæ which luxu- riant abound notando to be noted, sed but in primis first

of all quor as many as & al- so hæc nomina these nouns tibi fundunt doe bring forth: arma weapons, ju- gum a yoke, nervus a si- nem, somnus sleepe, quæ and clivus the steepe side of an hill, quæ and animus a minde, & and quor as many as, limus mud habet bath quor as many as, frænum a bridle, & and cera wax bacillum a staffe, a qui- bus of which formes thou mayest forme us simul is both us and is, ut as iner- mus inermis vumweaponed ast but hilarus merrie rari- or is verie rare, hilaris est is vox a word benè nota well knowne.

## As in præfenti conftrued.

**A**S the termination as in præfenti in the present tense format formeth perfe- ctum the preterperfect tense in avi: ut as no nas to swim navi, vocito vocitas to call often vocitavi: deme except lavo to wash lavi, juvo to helpe iuvi, quæ and nexo to knit nexui, & and seco to

cut quod which maketh se- cūi, neco to kill, quod which maketh necui, ver- bum the verbe mico to shine quod which maketh micui, plico to fold quod which maketh plicui, frico to rub quod which dat gives fricui, sic so domo to make tame quod which maketh

## As in presenti construed.

donūi, *tono to thunder*  
*quod which maketh tonui,*  
*verbum the verbe sono to*  
*sound quod which maketh*  
*sonui, crepo to give a crack*  
*quod which makes crepui,*  
*veto to forbid quod which*  
*dat giueth vetui, atque*  
*and cubo, to lye downe cu-*  
*bui, hæc these verbs raro*  
*formantur are seldome for-*  
*med in avi. Do das to giue*  
*ritè by right dedi: sto itas*  
*to stand vult will formare*  
*forme steti.*

**E**S the terminations in  
*præsentī in the present*  
*tense format formeth per-*  
*fectum the preterperfect*  
*tense dans giuingui, ut as*  
*nigreo nigres to wax black*  
*nigrui, excipe except jubeo*  
*to command iussi, sorbeo to*  
*sip any liquid thing habet*  
*bath sorbui quoque also*  
*sorpsi, mulceo to assuage*  
*mulsi, luceo to shine vult*  
*will haue luxi, sedeo to sit*  
*sedī, què and video to see*  
*vult will haue vidi; sed but*  
*prædeo to dine prandi, stri-*  
*deo to make a noyse stridi.*  
*Syllaba prima the first syl-*  
*lable geminatur is doubled*

*his quator in these four*  
*infra following, namq; for*  
*pendeo to hang pependi,*  
*què and mordeo to bite*  
*vult will habere haue mo-*  
*mordi, spondeo to promise*  
*freely or betroth sponsondi,*  
*què and tondeo to clip or*  
*sheere vult will haue to-*  
*tondi, suadeo to counsell*  
*suasi, rideo to laugh risi, &*  
*and ardeo to burne habet*  
*bath arsi. Si i s l vel r, l or r*  
*stet stand ante before geo,*  
*geo vertitur is turned in si*  
*into si, ut as urgeo to urge*  
*ursi, mulgeo to milke mulsi*  
*dat it giueth quoque also*  
*mulxi, frigeo to bee cold*  
*frixi, lugeo to lament luxi,*  
*& eugeo to increase ha-*  
*bet bath auxi, fleo fles to*  
*weepe dat giueth fleui, leo*  
*les to anoint leui, què and*  
*natum the compound indè*  
*thereof deleo to put out de-*  
*levi, pleo ples to fill pleui,*  
*neo to spin neui. Mani for-*  
*matur is formed à of ma-*  
*neo to tarrie, torqueo to*  
*wrest torhi, hæreo to sticke*  
*fast vult will haue hæsi, veo*  
*fit is made vi, ut as ferueo*  
*to bee hot ferui, niveo to*  
*winke or becken & and sa-*  
*rum*

## As in presenti construed.

tum *'the compound indè  
thereof conniveo to winke  
with the eyes posuit requi-  
reth nivi & nixi, cico to  
trouble civi; què and vico  
to binde vievi.*

**T**ertia *the third coni-  
gation formabit will  
forme preteritum the pre-  
terperfect tense ut as mani-  
festum is manifest hîc here.*  
Bo fit *is made bi, ut as lam-  
bo to licke lambi: excipe  
except scribo to write scrip-  
si, & and nubo to be marri-  
ed nupsi, antiquum the old  
uerbe cumbo to lie downe  
dat giueth cubui. Co fit is  
made ci, ut as vinco to o-  
uercome vici, parco to spare  
vult will haue peperci &  
parci, dico to say dixi, quo-  
que also duco to lead auxi.*  
Do fit *is made di, ut as măn-  
do to eat mandi: sed but  
scindo to cut dat giueth sci-  
di, fiado to cleane fidi, fun-  
do to powre out fudi; què  
and tundo to knock tundi,  
pendo to weigh pependi,  
tendo to bend tetendi, pe-  
do to breake wind backe-  
ward pepēdi, jungo ioyne  
thou cado to fall cecidi,*

*cado pro verbero to bea;  
ceçidi, cedo pro discedere  
to depart siue or locum  
dare to giue place cessi. Va-  
do to go, rado to shaue, lrado  
to hurt, ludo to play, divido  
to diuide, trudo to thrust,  
claudio to shut, plaudo to  
clap hands for ioy, rodo to  
graw ex of do the termina-  
tion semper alwaies faciunt  
make si. Co fit is made xi, ut  
as jungo to ioyne junxi: sed  
but r the letter ante before  
go vult will haue si, ut as  
spargo to sprinkle sparsi,  
lego to read legi & and a-  
go to doe facit maketh egi,  
tango to touch dat giueth  
tetigi, pūgo to pricke punxi  
què and pupugi, frango to  
breake dat giueth fregi,  
cū when pango signant  
signifieth pacisci to make  
a couenant vult it will haue  
pepigi, pro jungo to ioyne  
pegi, pro cano to sing panxi.  
Ho fit is made xi, cēu as  
traho to draw traxi, docet  
teacheth & and veho to car-  
rie vxi. Lo fit is made ūi,  
cēu as colo to worship co-  
lūi, excipe except psallo to  
sing cū p with p & & sallo to  
season with salt sine p with-  
out p,*

# As in praesenti confirmed.

out p, nam for utrumque  
both format forme falli,  
vello to plucke up dat giueth  
velli quoque also vullsi, fal-  
lo to deceiue fefelli, cello  
profrango to breake ceculi,  
què and pello to driue out  
pepuli. Mo fit is made ui,  
cèu as vomio to vomit vò-  
mii, sed but emo to buy fa-  
cit maketh emi, como to  
hembre petit requireth com-  
psi, promo to draw out  
prompsi, adjice adde thou  
demo to take away quod  
which format formeth dep-  
si, sumio to take sumpsi, pre-  
mo to presse pressi. No fit  
is made vi, cèu as sino to  
suffer sivi: excipe except  
temno to contemne tempsi,  
sterno to straw dat giueth  
stravi, sperno to despise  
sprevi, lino to smeare ouer  
levi, interdum sometime li-  
ni & livi, quoque also cer-  
no to discern crevi, gigno  
to get, pono to put, cano to  
sing dant giue genii, posui,  
cecini. Po fit is made psi,  
ut as scalpo to scrutch  
scalpsi, excipe except  
rumpo to breake rupi, &  
and strepo to make a noyse  
with hands and feet quod

which format formeth stre-  
pui, crepo to giue a cracke  
quod which dat giueth cre-  
pui. Quo fit is made qui,  
ut as lino to leave liqui,  
demitto except coquo to  
seeth coxi. Ro fit is made vi,  
cèu as sero pro planto to  
plant & and semino to sow  
sevi, quod which mutans  
changing significatum the  
signification dat giueth me-  
lius better serui, verro to  
brush vult will haue verri  
& versi, uro to burne ulli,  
gero to beare gessi, quæro  
to seeke quæsi, tero to  
weare trivi, curro to runne  
cucurri. So formabit will  
forme sivi, velut as accerso  
to goe to call, arcesso the  
same, lacesto to reuile, at-  
què and incesso to proucke  
one in speech. Sed but tolle  
except capesto to take ca-  
pesti, quodque which also  
facit maketh capestivi, atq;  
and facesto to go about to do  
facesti. Sic so viso to goe to  
see visi, sed but pinso to bake  
habebit will haue pinsui.  
Seco fit is made vi, ut as pas-  
coto feed pavi, posco to re-  
quire vult wil haue poposci,  
disco to learne vult wil for-  
mare

## As in præfenti conftrued.

maré forme didici, quiniſco to nod with the head quexi. To fit is made ti, ut as verto to turne verti, ſed but notetur activũ fiſto let this Verbe aſſine fiſto bee marked pro facio ſtare to make to ſtand, nam for dat it giueth jure by right ſtiri, ſterto to ſhort habet bath ſtertiũ, meto to mow meſſũ. Ab of ecto fit is made exi, ut as flecto to bend flexi, pecto to kembe dat giueth pexiũ, habetq; and it bath pexi, etiam alſo neſto to knit dat giueth nexiũ, habet it bath quoq; alſo nexi, mitto to ſend dat giueth miſi, peto to aſke petiũ five or petivi. Vo fit is made vi, ut as volvo to roll volvi, excipe except vivo to live vixi. Ut as nexo to knit habet bath nexiũ, ſic ſo texo to weave habebit will haue textiũ. Cio fit is made ci, ut as facio to doe feci, quoq; alſo jacio to caſt jeci: antiquum the old verbe lacio to alhire or intice lexi, quoque alſo ſpecio to ſee ſpexi. Dio fit is made di, ut as fodio to dig fodi. Gio gi, ceu as fugio to flie. Pio fit is made pi,

ut as capio to take cepi, excipe except cupio to couet pivi, & and rapio to ſnatch rapui, ſapio to bee wiſe ſapiũ atque and ſapivi. Rio fit is made ri, ut as pario to bring forth young peperit. Tio ſi geminãs doublingſ; ut as quatio to ſhake quaſſi, quod the which vix ſcarcely reperitur is found in uſu in uſe. Denique laſtly, ſio fit is made ſi, ut as ſtatũo to appoint ſtatiũ, pluo to raine format formeth pluui five or pluũ, ſed but ſtruo to build ſtruxi, fluo to flow fluxi.

**Q**Varra the fourth coniugation dat giueth is in the ſecond perſon, ixi in the preterperfect tenſe, ſcio ſcis to know monſtrat tibi ſheweth ſciui: excipias except venio to come dans giuing veni, cambio to exchange campſi, raucio to be hoarſe rauci, ſarcio to ſtuſſe ſarſi, ſarcio to patch ſaſſi, ſepio to hedge ſepſi, ſentio to perceine ſenſi, fulcio to underprop fulſi, item alſo haurio to draw hauſi, ſancio to eſtabliſh ſanxi, vincio to binde vinxĩ, ſalio pro ſalto

## As in presenti construed.

*salto to leape salui, & and amicio to cloath dat giueth amicii: utemur wee shall vse parcius seldome cambi- vi I haue exchanged, hauri- vi I haue drawen, amicivi I haue cloathed, sepivi I haue bedged, sanxivi I haue esta- blished, sarlivi I haue pat- ched, atque and salivi I haue leaped.*

**S** Implex the simple verbe & and compositivum the compound dat giueth idem præteritum the same præterperfect tense, ut as docui I haue taught, edocui I haue taught perfectly, mon- strat sheweth: Sed but syl- laba the syllable, quam which simplex the simple Verbe semper geminat doth al- wayes double non gemina- tur is not doubled composito in the compound præterquã except his tribus in these three, præcurro to runne before, excurro to runne out, repungo to pricke a- gaine, atque and ritè crea- tis in verbs rightly com- founded à of do to giue, dis- co to learne, sto to stand, posco to require. Composi-

tum the compound à of pli- co to fold cum sub with this preposition sub vel or nomina a name, ut as ista these, supplico to beseech, multiplico to multiply, gau- det reiuiceth formare to forme plicavi, applico to apply, complico to fold up, replico to unfold, & and explico to declare ui vel in avi doe make ui or avi. Quamvis although simplex the simple verbe oleo to sa- nour or smell vult will haue oliui, tamen neuerthelesse quodvis compositum eue- rie compound indè thereof formabit will forme melius rather oleui; ac but redolet to cast a strong smell sequi- tur doth follow formam the forme simplicis of the simple Verbe, què and subolet to smell a little. Omnia com- posita all the compounds à of pungo to pricke, forma- bunt will forme punxi, u- num one repungo to pricke againe vult will haue repu- gi, interdumque and some- times repunxi. Natum the compound à of do to giue quando when est it is im- flexio tertia the third con- iugation



## As in presenti construed.

*ingation, ut as addo to adde, credo to belecue, edo to set forth, dedo to yeeld, reddo to restore, perdo to lose, abdo to hide, vel or obdo to thrust against, condo to build, indo to put in, trado to deliuer, prodo to betray, vendo to sell didi: at but unum one abscondo to hide abscondi. Natum the compound à of flo stas to stand habebit will haue stiti.*

**S**I if Verba hæc simpli-  
Scia these simple Verbs  
componantur be compound-  
ed, mutant they change  
vocale[m] primam the first  
vowell presentis of the pre-  
sent tense præteritique and  
of the præterperfect tense in e  
into e damno to condemn, e  
lacto to giue sucke, sacro to  
dedicate, fallo to deceiue, ar-  
ceo to driue away, tracto  
to handle, fatiscor to bee  
wearie, partio to diuide,  
carpo to crop, patro to com-  
mit, scando to climbe, spar-  
go to sprinkle, què and pa-  
rio to bring forth young, cu-  
jus whose duo nata two  
compounds comperit to  
know for certaine, & and re-

perit to finde by aduenture,  
dant giue peri, sed but ex-  
tera the rest peruii, velut as  
hæc these aperire to open,  
operire to conuer. A of pa-  
sco to feed pavi, notentur  
hæc duo composta let these  
two compounds bee marked,  
habere to haue pescui tan-  
tum only compesco to pa-  
sture together, dispesco to  
driue beasts from pasture:  
cætera the rest ut as epas-  
co to eat vp, servabunt  
will keepe usum the vse  
simplicis of the simple  
Verbe.

**H**Æc these, habeo to  
haue, lateo to lye hid,  
salio to leape, statuo to ap-  
point, cado to fall, lædo to  
hurt, pango to ioyne, dans  
making pegi, cano to sing,  
quæro to seeke, cædo cecidi  
to beat, tango to touch, e-  
geo to want or stand in need,  
teneo to hold, taceo to hold  
ones peace, sapio to be wise,  
què and rapio to snatch, si  
if componantur they bee  
compounded, mutant they  
change vocalem primam  
the first vowell in i into i, ut  
as rapio to snatch rapui,  
eripio

## As in præsentī construed.

eripio to take away by force  
eripui. *Natum a compound*  
à of cano to sing dat giueth  
præteritum the præterper-  
fect tense per iii by iii, celi  
as concino to sing together  
in one tune dat giueth con-  
cinui; sic cuenſo displiceo  
to displease à of placeo to  
please: ſed but hæc duo  
theſe two complaceo to  
please well cum with per-  
placeo to please verie much  
benè ſervant doe keepe well  
uſum the uſe ſimplicis of  
the ſimple Verbe. Iſta qua-  
tuor composita theſe four  
compounds à of pango to  
ioyne retinent a keepe a, de-  
pango to plant, oppango  
to ioyne, circumpango to  
faſten about, atque and re-  
pango to ſet. Iſta quatuor  
theſe four compounds à of  
maneo manſi to tarry dant  
give minui, præmineo to  
excell others, emineo to ap-  
peare before other, cum  
with promineo to hang out  
in ſight, què and immineo  
to hang ouer: at but cætera  
the reſt ſervabunt will keepe  
formam the forme ſimplicis  
verbi of the ſimple Verbe.  
Composita the compounds

à of ſcalpo to ſcratch, calco  
to tread upon, ſalto to leape  
or dance mutant doe change  
aperu a into, exculpo to  
carue or engrave, inculco  
often to repeat, reſulto  
to redound, demonſtrant  
ſhew id that tibi to thee.  
Composita the compounds  
à of claudio to ſhut, quatio  
to ſhake, lavo to waſh, reji-  
ciunt a caſt away a, à of  
claudio to ſhut, docet ſhew-  
eth id that, occludo to ſhut  
faſt, excludo to ſhut out, què  
and à of quatio to ſhake,  
percutio to ſmite, excutio  
to ſmite out, nata the com-  
pounds à of lavo to waſh,  
proluo all to waſh, diluo to  
purge with waſhing.

**S**I if componas thou doeſt  
a compound hæc theſe  
Verbs, ago to doe, emo to  
buy, ſedeo to ſit: rego to  
rule, frango to breake & and  
capiō to take, jacio to caſt,  
lacio to allure or intice, ſpe-  
cio to behold, premo to  
preſſe, ſemper alwayes ſibi  
mutant they change voca-  
lem primam the firſt vowel  
præſentis of the præſent  
tense in i into i, nunquam  
neuer

## As in præfenti construed.

neuer præteriti of the præterperfect tense, ceu as frango to breake refringo to breake open refrigi: incipio to begin incepti à of capio to take. Sed but pauca notentur let a few be marked, namq; for perago to finish sequitur doth follow suum simplex his simple, què and also satago to be busie or to doe with speed: atque and ab ago to doe, dego to line dargueth degi, cogo to compell coegi. Sic enen so à of rego to rule, pergo to goe forward perrexi, quoque also surgo to arise vult will haue surrexi, media syllaba the middle syllable. præfentis of the present tense adempta being taken away. Facio to doe variat doth change nil nothing nisi unlesse præposito præeunte when a proposition goeth before, olfacio to smell out docet teacheth id that, cum with calfacio to make hot, què and inficio to infect. Nata the compounds à of lego to read, re, se, per, præ, sub, trans præeunte going before servant do keepe vocalem the vowel præ-

fentis of the present tense, cætera the rest mutant do change it in i into i, de quibus of which hæc these intelligo to understand, diligo to loue, negligo to neglect, tantum onely faciunt make præteritum their præterperfect tense lexi, omnia reliqua all the rest legi.

**N**unc now discas thou maist learne formare to forme supinum the supine ex præterito of the præterperfect tense. Bi format sibi formeth tum in the supine, namque for sic so bibi to drinke fit is made bibitum. Ci fit is made ctum, ut as vici to overcome victum; & and ici to smite testatur sheweth that dans giuing iactum, feci to doe factum, quoque also jeci to cast iactum. Di fit is made sum, ut as vidi to see visum; quædam some geminant si double s, ut as pandi to open passum, sedi to sit sessum: adde adde thou scidi to cut quod which dat giueth scissum, atque and fidi to cleave fissum, quoque also

# As in presenti construed.

also fodi to digge fossum. Hic here etiam also ad-  
vertas thou mayest marke,  
quod that syllaba prima  
the first syllable, quam  
which præteritum the pre-  
terperfect tense vult gemi-  
nari will have doubled non  
geminatur is not doubled  
supinis in the supines, què  
and torondi to clip or shear  
docet teacheth id that dans  
giving tonsum, atque and  
cecidi to beat quod which  
maketh cæsum, & and cecidi  
to fall quod which dat  
gineith casum, atque and  
tetendi to bend quod which  
maketh tensum & tentum,  
tutudi to knocke runsum  
atque and pepèdi to breake  
wind backward, quod  
which format formeth pedi-  
tum: adde adde thou dedi to  
give quod which jure by  
right vult will have datum.  
Gi fit is made etum, ut as  
legi to read lectum, pegi to  
ioyne què and pepigi to  
make a bargain dat gineith  
pactum, fregi to breake  
fractum, quoque also teci-  
gi to touch tactum, egi to do  
actum, pupigi to pricke  
punctum, fugi to flee dat

gineith fugitum. Li fit is  
made sum, ut as falli, stans  
pro condio sale signifying  
to season with salt falsu, pe-  
puti to drive out dat gineith  
pullsum, ceculi to breake  
culsum, atque and fecelli to  
deceine falsum, velli to  
plucke up dat gineith vul-  
sum, quoque also tuli to  
beare habet bath latum.  
Mi, ni, pi, qui, these termi-  
nations of the preterperfect  
tense fiunt are made tum,  
velut as manifestum is ma-  
nifest hinc here: emi to buy  
emptum, veni to come ven-  
tum, cecini à cano to sing  
cantum, cepi à capio to  
take dans giving captum, à  
cepio to begin cœptum,  
rupi à rumpo to break rup-  
tum, quoque also liqui to  
leave lictum. Ri fit is made  
sum, ut as verri to bruff  
versum, excipe except pe-  
peri to bring forth yong par-  
tum. Si fit is made sum, ut  
as visi to goe to see visum  
tamen notwithstanding if  
geminato being doubled,  
misi to send formabit will  
forme missum, excipe ex-  
cept fulsi to underprop ful-  
tum, hausi to draw hau-

stum

As in presenti construed. 1

stum, quoque also *farsi to*  
*patch sartum, farsi to stufte*  
*sartum, ussi to burne ustum,*  
*gessi to beare gestum, torsti*  
*to writhe duo two supines*  
*torcum & torsum, indulsti*  
*to make too much of one re-*  
*quiret requireth indultum*  
*que and indultum. Pfi fit is*  
*made ptum, ut as scripsi to*  
*write scriptum; excipe*  
*except campsi to exchange*  
*campsum. Ti fit is made*  
*tum, namque for statum fit*  
*is made commune common*  
*præterito to the preterper-*  
*fect tense steti à of sto to*  
*stand, stitiquè and to stiti à*  
*of sisto to make to stand ex-*  
*cipe except verti to turne*  
*versum. Vifit is made tum,*  
*ut as flavi to blow flatum*  
*excipe except pavi to feed*  
*pastum, lavi to wash dat*  
*giveth, lotum interdum*  
*sometimes lautum atque*  
*and lavatum, potavi to*  
*drinke facit maketh potum*  
*& and interdum sometime*  
*potatum: Sed but favi to*  
*favour fautum, cavi to be-*  
*ware cautum: formes*  
*thou mayst forme ritè very*  
*well satum à of sero sevi to*  
*sow, livi to dawbe or to*

*smeare over que and also li-*  
*ni dat giveth litum, solvi à*  
*solvo to loose solutum, vol-*  
*vi à volvo to role volutum,*  
*singultivi to sob vult will*  
*have singultum, vanio vx-*  
*nis vanivi to be sold vx-*  
*num, sepelivi to burie ritè*  
*by right sepultum. Quod a*  
*verbe which dat giveth ui,*  
*dat giveth itū, ut as domui*  
*to make tame domitū, exci-*  
*pe except quodvis verbum*  
*every verbe in iio, quia be-*  
*cause semper alwayes for-*  
*mabit it will forme iiii in*  
*utum, ut as exui to put off*  
*exutum, deme except rui à*  
*riio to rush dans giving rui-*  
*tum, secui to cut vult will*  
*have sectum, necui to kill*  
*nectum, que and fricui to*  
*rub frictum, item also mis-*  
*cui to mingle mistum, ac*  
*and amicii to cloath dat gi-*  
*vetth amictum torui to rost*  
*habet hath tostum, docui to*  
*teach doctum, que and re-*  
*nui to hold rentum, consuli*  
*to give or aske counsell con-*  
*sultum, alui to feed alcum*  
*que and alitum: Sic so sa-*  
*lui to leape saltum, colui to*  
*worship quoque also occu-*  
*lui to bide cultum, pinsui*

## As in præfenti conftrued.

to *bake* habet *bath* *pistum*,  
*rapii* to *snatch* *raptum*, què  
*aud* *serui* à *sero* to *plant*  
*vult* *will* *have* *sertum*, sic  
*quoque* *so* *also* *texui* to  
*weave* habet *bath* *textum*.  
*Sed* *but* *hæc* *these* *mutant*  
*doe* *change* *ui* in *sum* into  
*sum*, nam *for* *censeo* to  
*thinke* *censum*, *cellui* to  
*breake* habet *bath* *cellum*,  
*meto* *messui* to *reape* habet  
*bath* *quoque* *also* *messum*,  
*item* *and* *nexui* to *knit* *ne-*  
*xum* : sic *quoque* *so* *also*  
*pexui* to *kenbe* habet *bath*  
*pexum*, *patui* to *lie* *open* *dat*  
*giveth* *pastum*, *carui* to *want*  
*castum* què *and* *caritum*.  
*Xi* *fit* *is* *made* *tum*, ut *as*  
*vinxi* to *binde* *vinctum*,  
*què* *and* *quinque* *sive* *abji-*  
*ciunt* *cast* *away* *n* in *supino*  
*in* *the* *supine*, nam *for* *finxi*  
*to* *faine* *factum*, *minxi* to  
*make* *water* *miectum*, *pinxi*  
*to* *paint* *dat* *giveth* *piectum*,  
*trinxi* to *straine*, *quoque*  
*also* *rinxi* to *grin* *riectum*,  
*flexi* to *bend*, *plexi* to *pu-*  
*nish*, *fixi* to *fasten*, *dat* *give*  
*xum*, & *and* *fluo* to *flow*  
*fluxum*.

**Q**uodque compositum  
*supinum* every com-

*pound* *supine* *formatur* *is*  
*formed* *ut* *as* *simplex* *the*  
*simple*, *quanyis* *although*  
*non* *stet* *there* *is* *not*, *semper*  
*alwayes* *eadem* *syllaba* *the*  
*same* *syllable* *utrique* *in*  
*them* *both* : *composita* *the*  
*compounds* à *of* *tunsum* to  
*knock* *dempra* *n* *when* *n* *is*  
*taken* *away* *tusum* : à *of* *ru-*  
*tum* to *rush* *i* *media* *dēpra*  
*when* *the* *middle* *letter* *i* *is*  
*taken* *away* *fit* *is* *made* *ru-*  
*tum* : & *and* *quoque* *also* à  
*of* *salum* to *dance* *sultum* :  
*composita* *the* *compounds* à  
*of* *sero* to *sow* *dant* *give* *si-*  
*tum* *quando* *when* *format*  
*it* *formeth* *satum*. *Hæc* *these*  
*supines* *captum* to *take*, *fa-*  
*ctum* to *doe*, *jaetum* to *cast*,  
*raptum* to *snatch*, *mutant*  
*doe* *change* *a* *per* *ea* into *e*  
& *and* *cantum* to *sing*, *par-*  
*tum* to *bring* *forth*, *spar-*  
*sum* to *sprinkle*, *carptum*  
*to* *crop* *or* *pluck* *up*, *quo-*  
*que* *also* *factum* to *stusse*.  
*Verbum* *the* *verb* *edo* to  
*eat* *compositum* *being*  
*compounded* *non* *facit* *ma-*  
*ket* *not* *esum*, *sed* *but* *est-*  
*um* : *unum* *one* *compound*  
*comedo* to *eat* *up* *dun-*  
*taxat* *onely* *formabit* *will*  
*forme*

## As in præfenti construed.

forme utrunque both. Duo  
two compounds à of nosco  
to know cognitum to know  
& and agnium to know by  
some token tantum onely  
habentur are had in use,  
cætera the rest dant give no-  
tum : noscitur est is  
jam now in nullo usu in  
no use.

**V**erba in or verbs en-  
ding in or admittunt  
take præteritum a preter-  
perfect tense ex posteriore  
supino from their latter su-  
pine, u verso being turned  
per us into us, & and sum  
vel fui consociato being  
joyned thereunto, ut as à  
of lectu lectus sum vel fui.  
At but horum of these verbs  
nunc sometimes est is depo-  
nens a deponent, nunc  
sometimes est is commune  
a common notandum to bee  
noted : Nam for labor to  
slide lapsus, patior to in-  
dure dat giveth passus, &  
and nata ejus his com-  
pounds, ut as compatiar  
to suffer alike compassus,  
què and perpetior to suffer  
thoroughly formans forming  
perpassus, fateor to grant

quod which makes fallus,  
& and nata the compounds  
inde thereof, ut as confiteor  
to confesse confessus, què  
and diffiteor to deny for-  
mans forming diffessus,  
gradior to goe by steps dat  
giveth gressus, & and nata  
the compounds inde thereof,  
ut as digredior to turne  
aside digressus. Junge adde  
thou fatiscor to bee weary  
fessus sum, metior to mea-  
sure mensus sum, & and  
utor to use usus, ordior pro  
texto to weave dat giveth  
orditus, pro incepto to  
begin orsus, nitor to ende-  
avour nisus vel or nixus  
sum, & and ulciscor to re-  
venge ultus, simul also iras-  
cor to bee angrie iratus, ar-  
que and reor to suppose ra-  
tus sum, obliviscor to for-  
get vult will have oblitus  
sum, fruor to enjoy optac  
maketh fructus vel fructus,  
junge adde thou misereri  
to have pittie misertus. Tu-  
or to see & and tueor to de-  
fend non vult will not have  
tutus, sed but tuitus sum,  
quamvis although & both  
tutum & and tuitum sit bee  
supinum supine utrique to



## As in presenti construed.

*them both* : Adde *addē thou loquuntur* à *of loquor to speake*, & *and addē addē thou sequutus* à *of sequor to follow*, *experior to trie* facit *maketh expertus*, *paciscor to make a bargain* gaudet *rejoyceth formare to forme* pactus sum, *nanciscor to get* nactus sum, *apiscor to obtaine* quod *which est is* verbum vetus *an old verb* aptus sum, unde *from whence* adipiscor *to get* adeptus, *junge addē thou queror to complaine* questus, *junge addē thou proficiscor to goe forward* profectus, *expurgiscor to awake* expectatus sum, Et *and quoque also* hæc *these* comminiscor *to devise* commentus, *nascor to be borne* natus, quē *and* morior, *to die* mortuus, atque *and* orior *to rise* quod *which* facit *maketh* præteritum *the preterperfect tense* ortus.

**H**Æc *these* verbes habent *have* præteritum *the preterperfect tense* activæ *vocis of the active* voice & *and* passivæ *the passive*, cœno *to sup* format

*tibi formeth* cœnavi & cœnatus sum, juro *to sweare* juravi & juratus, quē *and* poto *to drinke* potavi & potus, titubo *to stumble* titubavi vel titubatus : Sic *so* carco *to want* carui & cæsus sum, prandeo *to dine* prandi & pransus, pateo *to lie open* patui & passus, quē *and* placeo *to please* dat *giveth* placui & placitus, fuesco *to accustome* suevi atque *and* fuerus, vānio *pro* vendor *to be sold* vānivi & venditus sum, nubō *to be married* nupsi nuptaque sum, mereor *to deserve* meritus sum vel merui ; Adde *addē thou* libet *it contenteth or liketh* libuit libitum : & *and addē addē thou* licet *it may* quod *which* maketh *licuit* licitum, tædet *it irketh* quod *which* dat *giveth* tæduit & *and* pertasum, adde *addē thou* pudet *it shameth* faciens *making* puduit quē *and* puditum, atque *and* piget *it irketh* quod *which* format *tibi formeth* piguit quē *and* pigitum.

Neutro

## As in presenti construed.

**N**eutro passivū a verb  
Neuter passive sic thus  
format tibi formeth præter-  
itum his præterperfect  
tense, gaudeo to be glad ga-  
visus sum, fido to trust fi-  
sus, & and audeo to be bold  
ausus sum, fio to be made  
factus, soleo to be wont so-  
litus sum.

**Q**uædā verba certaine  
verbes accipiunt take  
præteritum the præterper-  
fect tense aliundē of another  
inceptivum a verbe in-  
ceptive in sco, stans stan-  
ding pro primario for the  
primitive verb adoptat ta-  
keth præteritum the præter-  
perfect tense ejusdem verbi  
of the same verb : ergo  
therefore repesco to begin  
to be luke warme vult will  
have repui à of tepeo to be  
luke-warme, fervesco to be-  
gin to be hot fervi à of fer-  
veo to be hot, cerno to be-  
hold vult will have vidi à of  
video to see, quatio to shake  
vult will have præteritum  
the præterperfect tense con-  
cussi à of concutio to shake,  
quē and ferio to smite  
percussi à of percutio to

smite, meio to make water  
vult will have minxi à of  
mingo to make water, sido  
to pitch or alight vult will  
have sedi à of sedeo to sit,  
tollo to lift up sustuli à of  
suffero to beare & and sum  
to be fui à of fuo to be, &  
and fero to beare ritē right-  
ly tuli à of tulo to beare,  
sisto tantum onely pro for  
stare to stand steti à of  
sto to stand, quē and furo  
to be mad insanivi à of ver-  
bo a verb ejusdem signi-  
ficati of the same significa-  
tion. Sic sō vescor to eat,  
medeor to heale, liquor to  
be melted, reminiscor to re-  
member, poscunt require  
præteritum a præterperfect  
tense à of pascor to be fed,  
medicor to heale, liquefio  
to be melted, recordor to re-  
member.

**F**ugiūt these want præ-  
teritū their præterper-  
fect tense, vergo to bend,  
ambigo to doubt, glisco  
to desire greatly, satisco to  
thinke, polleo to be able, ni-  
deco to shine : ad hæc to these  
are added inceptiva verbes  
inceptives, ut as pueraasco to  
begin

## As in præfenti construed.

begin to bee a childe ; & and  
passiva passives quibus  
whose activa actives ca-  
ruere have wanted supinis  
their supines : ut as metuor  
to be feared, timeor to bee  
feared. Omnia meditativa  
all meditatives præter be-  
sides parturio to bring forth,  
esurio to be hungrie, quæ  
duo which two servant doe  
keepe præteritum their præ-  
terperfect tense.

**H**Æc verba these verbs  
rarò seldome aut or  
nunquam never retinebunt  
will keepe supinum their su-  
pines : lambo to lick, mico  
micui to shine, rudo to bray  
like an Asse, scabo to claw,  
parco peperci to spare, dis-  
pescio to drive beasts from  
pastures, posco to require,  
disco to learne, compesco  
to refraine, quiesco to nod  
with the head, deggo to live,  
ango to trouble, sugo to  
suck, lingo to lick with the  
tongue, ningo to snow, quæ  
and satago to be very busie,  
or to doe with speed, psallo  
to sing, volo to bee willing,  
nolo to bee unwilling,  
malo to bee more willing,

tremo to tremble, strideo  
to make a noise, strido to  
make a noise, flavéo to bee  
yellow, liveo to be black and  
blue, aveo to covet, paveo  
to feare, conniveo to wink  
with the eyes, ferveo to bee  
hot. Compositum a com-  
pound à of nuo to nod with  
the head, ut as renuo to re-  
fuse à of cado to fall, ut as  
incido to fall in, præter be-  
sides occido to fall downe,  
quod which facit maketh  
occasum, quæ and recido to  
fall back recasum. Respuo  
to refuse, linquo to leave, luo  
to punish, metuo to feare,  
cluo to glister, frigeo to bee  
cold, calvo to be bald, &  
and sterto to snort, timeo to  
feare. Sic so luceo to shine,  
& and arceo to drive away,  
cujus whose composita  
compounds habent have er-  
citum. Sic so natum the  
compound à of gruo to cry  
like a Crane, ut as ingruo to  
invade. Et and quæcunque  
whatsoever neutra neuters  
secundæ of the second con-  
jugation formantur are for-  
med in iiii, exceptis these  
being excepted, oleo to smell,  
dolco to be grieved, placeo

## Rules of Nounes.

<p>to please, què and taceo to hold ones peace, item also pareo to obey, &amp; and careo to want, noceo to hurt, pateo to be open, què and</p>	<p>lateo to be hid, &amp; and valeo to be in health, caleo to be hot, namquè for hæc these gaudent supino have their supine.</p>
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### Generall Rules for the Genders of proper names.

1. **T**He proper names, 1. Of Heathenish Gods, 2. Of men, 3. Of rivers, 4. Of moneths. 5. Of winds, are of the masculine gender.

2. **T**He proper names, 1. Of Heathenish Goddeses, 2. Of women, 3. Of Countries, 4. Of Cities, 5. Of Ilands, are of the feminine gender.

Except these Cities Sulmo and Agragas which are masculines : And Argos, Tibur, Præneste, and Cities ending in (um) which are neuters : And Anxur which is both masculine and neuter.

The generall rules for common names  
are three.

1. **T**He names of trees are feminine, except 1. Such as end in (aster) as oleaster and spinus, which are masculines : And 2. Siler, suber, thus, robur, and acer, which are neuters.

2. **T**He names of birds, beasts and fishes are of the Epicene gender.

3. All common nounes substantives in (um) and every substantive undeclined are of the neuter gender.

## Rules of nounes.

The speciall rules for the five Declensions.

**A**LL nounes of the first Declension are of the feminine gender, as *Capra caprae*.

**E**Xcept 1. some attributed to men, as *scriba, affecula, &c.*  
And 2. some nounes in (a) which come of Greeke nounes in *as* and *es*, as *sarrapa* of *sarrapas*, and *athleta* of *athletes*. 3. Except *dama* and *talpa*, of the doubtful gender.  
4. Nounes in (a) derived from verbs, as *advena* from *venio*, *agricola* from *colo*, to which adde *verna*, which are thought to be of the common gender.

All nounes of the second Declension in (us) and (r) are masculines.

**E**Xcept 1. *Humus domus, alvus, colus, vannus*, which are feminines: So also are some nounes in (us) coming of Greeke nounes in (os) as *papyrus, antidotus, costus, diphthongus, byssus, abyssus, chrySTALLus, synodus, saphyrus, eremus* and *arctus* with some others.

2. Except these neuters *virus, pelagus, and vulgus*, both masculine and neuter.

3. Except these of the doubtful gender, *pampinus ficus* a disease, *phaselus, lecythus atomus, grossus, pharus, paradisus*.

The Gender of common nounes of the third Declension is knowne by these rules.

1. **A**LL common nounes not increasing a syllable in the Genitive case, are of the feminine gender.

Except 1. These masculines *natalis, aqualis, lienis, orbis, callis, caulis, tollis, collis, mensis, and ensis, fustis, funis*,

## Rules of nounes.

funis, panis, penis, crinis and ignis, cassis, fascis, tortis, sentis, piscis and unguis, verinis, vestis, postis, and axis : And the compounds of as a pound weight, which be like centussis.

2. Nounes in (er) as pater, are masculines : but linter is of the doubtfull gender.

3. Nounes in (e) as mare, rete, and Greeke nounes in (es) as cacoëthes, are neuters.

4. These are of the doubtfull gender, Finis, clunis, restis, amnis, corbis, torquis, anguis.

5. These are of the common gender, Sodalis, vates, extorris, patruelis, perduellis, affinis, juvenis testis, civis, canis, hostis.

2. **A**LL common nounes of the third Declension increasing one syllable in the Genitive case are of the feminine gender, as virtus, virtutis, pietas, pietatis.

i. **E**Xcept these words of one syllable, which are masculines, Sal, sol, ren, splen, vas vadis a suretie, as, mas, bes, pres, glis, a dormouse, mos, flos, ros, mus, dens, mons, pons, fons, seps a serpent, gryps, rex, grex, phryx.

And nounes in (n) of more syllables, as lichen, delphin, but Siren is of the feminine. Besides nounes in (o) signifying a bodily substance are masculines, as leo. To which adde senio, ternio and sermo.

Likewise nounes in er, or and os are masculines, except foror and uxor, which are feminines and author of the common gender.

Likewise these are masculines, torrens, nefrens, oriens, bidens a dung-fork, and others derived of dens, and gigas, elephas, adamas, tapes lebes, magnes : And the parts of a pound, as dodrans, nine ounces ; so also hydrops, nycticorax, thorax, phoenix, bombix, are masculines.

2. Except

## Rules of Nounes.

2. **E** Xcept these neuters, mel, fel, lac, far, ver, cor, æs, vas, vas is a vessell, os oris a mouth, os ossis a bone; also rus, thus, jus, crus, pus and halec.

*Also nounes in al and ar are neuters, as laquear, capital.*

3. **E** Xcept these nounes of the doubtfull gender, python, scrobs, serpens, bubo, rudens, grus, perdix, lynx, limax, stirps a stumpe of a tree, calx the heele, dies; but dies in the plurall number is masculine onely.

4. **E** Xcept these nounes of the common gender, Parens, infans, adolescens, dux illex, hæres, exlex, the compounds of frons, also custos, bos, fur, fus, and sacerdos.

3. **A** LL common nounes of the third Declension, increasing short in the genitive case, are of the masculine gender, as sanguis sanguinis.

1. **E** Xcept feminines in do, and go, of many syllables. Also virgo, grando, fides, compes, teges, arbor, hyems, bacchar, mulier, syndon, icon, amazon, pecus pecudis, forfex, pellex, carex, supellex, appendix, histrix, coxendix, filix. Also words in as and is, being Greeke names, as lampas, jaspis.

2. **N** Ounes signifying things without life, and ending in a, as problema; in en, as omen; in ar, as jubar; in us, as onus; in put, as occiput, are neuters.

*Except pecten, fursur, which are masculines. Also these nounes are neuters, cadaver, verber, iter, suber, tuber a mushrome, uber, gingiber, laser, cicer, piper, papaver, ficer, filer; also marmor, æquor, and ador, and pecus pectoris cattell.*

3. **E**xcept



## Rules of Nounes.

3. **E**xcept *cardo, margo, cinis, obex, pulvis, adeps, forceps, pumex, ramex, anas, imbrex; also cullex, natrix, onyx, and his compounds, and filix, which more usually are masculines.*

4. **E**xcept *these nounes of the common gender; vigil, pugil, exul, præsul, homo, nemo, martyr, ligur, augur, and arcas, antistes, miles, pedes, interpres, comes, hospes and ales, præses, princeps, auceps, eques, obsec:* And *some nounes derived of verbs, as conjux, judex, vindex, opifex, aruspex, and such like.*

*All nounes of the fourth Declension are of the masculine gender, except domus, colus, ficus a fig, acus, porticus, tribus, socrus, nurus, manus, idus, anus.*

*All nounes of the fifth Declension are of the feminine gender, except merities of the masculine, and dies of the doubtful gender, which in the plurall number, is masculine onely.*

### The generall rules for the genders of Adjectives.

1. **O**ne ending in the case of an Adjective is of all the genders, as *felix tristibus.*

2. *Where there be two endings, the first is masculine and feminine, the second neuter, as hic & hæc omnis & hoc omne.*

3. *Where there be three endings, as sacer, sacra, sacrum: The first is masculine, the second is feminine, the third is neuter.*

*Note that pauper, puber, degener, uber, dives, locuples, sospes, comes, superstes, are adjectives: but seldome used in the neuter gender in the Nominatives and Accusatives.*

Note

## Rules of Verbs.

*Note that some nouns in er are thus declined, hic acer, hic & hac acris & hoc acre. So also celer, campester, pedester, &c.*

### Of the preterperfect tense and Supines of Verbs.

*Verbs of the first Conjugation have o, as, avi,  
as no, nas, navi.*

*Except* { Lavo lavi, juvo juvi, nexo nexui, seco secui, ne-  
co necui, mico micui, plico plievi, frico fri-  
cui, domo domui, rono tonui, sono sonui, cre-  
po crepui, veto vetui, cubo cubui, do dedi,  
sto steti,

*Verbs of the second Conjugation have eo, es, ui,  
as doceo, es, ui.*

*Except* { Jubeo jussi, sorbeo sorpsi and sorbui, mulceo  
mulsi, luceo luxi, sedeo sedi, video vidi,  
prandeo prandi, strideo, stridi, rideo, risi,  
ardeo arsi, maneo mansi, torqueo torxi, hæreo  
hæsi, cico civi, vico vievi.  
2. Pendeo pependi, mordeo momordi, spon-  
deo spondendi, tondeo totondi.  
3. L or r before geo make si, but mulgeo hath  
mulsi and mulxi, frigeo frixi, lugeo luxi, au-  
geo auxi.  
4. Fleo hath flevi, leo levi, pleo plevi. And  
Verbs in veo have vi, except niveo nivi and  
nixi.

*Verbs*

## Rules of Verbs.

*Verbs of the third, conjugation change  
be into bi.*

*Except* Scribo scripsi, nubo nupsi, cumbo cubui.  
Co and cio into ci.

*Except* { 1. Vinco vici, parco peperci and parsi, dico  
dixi, duco duxi.  
2. Jacio jeci, lacio lexi, specio spexi.  
Do, dio into di.

*Except* { 1. Scindo scidi findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo  
tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo  
pepedi, cado cecidi *to fall*, cedo cecidi *to  
beat or cut*, cedo cessi *to give place*.  
2. Vado rado, ludo, divido, trudo, clau-  
do, plaudo rodo, *which make si*.  
Go, ho, esto into xi.

*Except* { 1. *Verbs having r before go make si*.  
2. Lego legi, ago egi, tango terigi, pungo  
punxi and pupugi, frango fregi, pango *to  
bargaine* pepigi, *to joyne* pegi, *to sing* panxi.  
3. Pecto pexui and pexi, necto nexui and nexi.  
Lo, mo, uo into ui.

*Except* { 1. Psalmo *to sing*, and fallo *to salt*, li, vello velli,  
and vulsi, fallo fefelli, cello *to break* ceculi,  
pello pepuli.  
2. Emo *makes* emi, como compsi, promo  
prompsi, demo dempsi, sumo sumpsi, pre-  
mo pressi.  
3. Pluo pluvi and plui, struo struxi, fluo fluxi.  
No, ro, sco, vo into vi.

*Except* { 1. Temno tempsi, sterno stravi, sperno spre-  
vi, lino levi, and lini and livi, cerno crevi,  
gigno genui, pono posui, cano cecini.  
2. Sero *which hath* sevi and serui, verro verri  
*and*

## Rules of Verbs.

*and versſi, uro uſſi, gero geſſi, quæro quæſiui, tero trivi, curro cucurri.*

3. Poſco poſceſci, diſco didici, quiniſco quexi.

4. Vivo vixi.

*Po into pſi, as ſcalpo ſcalpſi.*

*Except* Rumpo rupi, ſtrepo ſtrepui, crepo crepui.

*Quo into qui, Except* Coquo coxi.

*So into ſivi.*

*Except* } Faceſſo faceſſi, capeſſo capeſſivi *and* capeſſi, viſo viſi, pinſo pinſui.

*To into ti.*

*Except* } Siſto *to make to ſtand* ſtiti, mitto miſi, peto peti-  
vi *and* petii, ſterto ſtertui, meto meſſui.

*Gio into gi.*

*Pio into pi.*

*Except* } Capio cepi, cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, ſapio ſa-  
pui *and* ſapivi.

*Rio into ri. Tio intoſſi.*

*Verbs of the fourth Conjugation have io, ivi.*

*Except* } Venio veni, cambio cambiſi, raucio rauci, far-  
cio farſi, ſarcio ſarſi, ſepio ſepſi, ſentio ſen-  
ſi, fulcio fulſi, haurio hauſi, ſancio ſanxi, vin-  
cio vinxi, ſalio ſalui, amicio amicui.

Of the preterperfect tenſe, of compound Verbs.

**T**He compound verb hath the ſame preterperfect tenſe that the ſimple verb hath, as doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

1. *Except, that compounds double not a ſyllable in the preterperfect tenſe, as reſelli, recurri. Except præcurri, excucurri, repapugi. And the compounds of diſco,*

## Rules of Verbs.

*disco, sto, posco, and do of the first conjugation.*

2. *Plico compounded with sub, or a noun makes pliacavi. And applico, complico, replico, explico bath ui or avi.*

3. *The compounds of olco have olevi, as aboleo, abolevi. But redoleo and suboleo have redolui subolui.*

4. *The compounds of pungo have punxi, onely repungo bath repunxi and repupugi.*

5. *The compounds of do, which are of the third Conjugation, have didi, as addo addidi, credo credidi, so edo, dedo, reddo, &c. Except abscondo abscondi.*

6. *The compounds of sto make stiti, as obstiti, constiti.*

*Note also, that damno, lacto, sacro, fallo, arceo, tracto, fatiscor, partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo, pario, change (a) into (e) in all their tenses.*

*So doe compesco and dispesco of pasco and have pescui, comperio and reperio have comperi and reperi, all other compounds of pario have perui, and are all of the fourth Conjugation.*

*Note, that habeo, lateo, saleo, statuo, cado, ludo, pango pegi, cano, quero, cado to beat or cut, tango, egeo, teneo, taceo, sapio, rapio, and placeo compounded, change the first vowel into (i) in all tenses.*

*Except posthabeo, complaceo, perplaceo, depango, oppango, circumpango, repango.*

*Præmineo, emineo, promineo, immineo, compounds of maneo have manui.*

*The compounds of scalpo, calco, salto, change (a) into (u) as exculpo, inculco, resulto.*

*The compounds of claudo, quatio, lavo, cast away (a) as excludo, excutio, diluo.*

*Note that ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, facio, latio, specio, premo, change the first vowel of the present tense, and tenses derived thence, into (i) as frango, refringo.*

*Except*

## Rules of Verbs.

*Except coemo, supersedeo, perago, satago, circumago. Also dego degi, and cogo coegi. Also pergo perrexi, and surgo surrexi, which lose the middle syllable.*

*Facio compounded with a preposition, changes his first vowel into (i) as inficio.*

*Lego compounded with re, se, per, præ, sub, trans, changes nothing. His other compounds change the first vowel into (i) as intelligo, diligo, negligo, which also makes lexi in the preterperfect tense; all the rest make legi.*

### The forming of the Supine of simple Verbs.

The Supine of the simple Verbe is formed of  
the preterperfect tense thus :

Bi, mi, ni, pi, qui, ti, vi are changed  
into tum,

Bibi bibitum.

Emi emptum.

Veni ventum, *except cecini cantum.*

Cœpi cœptum of cœpio, *except cepi captum of capio, rupi ruptum.*

Liqui litum *in the compound.*

*As* Steri and stiri statum, *except verti versum.*

Flavi statum, *except pavi pastum, lavi lotum lautum lavatum, potavi potum and potatum, favi fautum, cavi cautum, sero sevi satum, livi and lini make litum, solvi solutum, volvi volutum singultivi singultum, vœnio vœnivi vœnum, sepelivi sepultum.*

Ci,

## Rules of Verbs.

*Ci, gi, xi are changed into ſum, As*  
*Vici viſtum, except feci factum, and jeci jaſtum.*

*Legi lectum, except pegi and pepigi pactum, fregi, fractum,*  
*etigi tactum, pupugi punctum, fugi fugitum.*

*Vinxi vindum Theſe five finxi, mixxi, pinxi, ſtrinxi, rinxi,*  
*ſe (n,) and flexi, plexi, fixi, fluxi, have ( xum )*

*Di, li, ri, ſi are changed into ſum,*

1. *Vidi viſum, except pandi paſſum, ſedi, ſeſſum, ſeldi ſciſſum*  
*ſdi fiſſum, fodi, foſſum.*

2. *Salli, falſum, except pepuli pulſum, ceculi cuſſum, ſefelli*  
*ſalſum, velli vulſum, tuli latum.*

3. *Verriverſum, except peperi partum.*

4. *Viſi viſum, except miſi miſſum, fulſi fulſum, hauſi, hau-*  
*ſum, ſarſi ſartum, ſarſi ſartum, uſſi uſum, geſſi geſtum, torſi*  
*torum and torſum, indulſi indulſum and indulſum.*

*Here note that the ſyllable doubled in the preterperfeſt tenſe is*  
*not doubled in the Supines, as totondi tonſum. Alſo that cecidi*  
*baſ caſum, cecidi caſum, tetendi tenſum and tentum, tui*  
*tui tunſum, pepedi peditum, dedi datum.*

*Pſi is changed into (ptum,) as ſcripſi ſcriptum, except campſi*  
*campſum.*

*iii is changed into itum, As*

*Domui domitum, except 1. verbs in uo, iii, which have utum,*  
*as exui exitum; but ruo rui ruitum.*

2. *Except ſecui ſectum, necui neſtum, fricui frictum, miſcui*  
*miſtum, amicui amiſtum, torrui toſtum, docui doctum, tenui*  
*tenitum, conſului conſultum, alui altum and alitum, ſalui ſal-*  
*tum, colui cultum, ocului occultum, pinſui piſtum, rapui, rap-*  
*itum, ſerui ſertum, texui textum*

3. *Except cenſui cenſum, cellui celſum, meſſui meſſum, pa-*  
*tui paſſum, carui caſſum and caritum, nexui nexum, pexui pe-*  
*rum.*

### Of the Supines of compound Verbs.

*The compound verbe hath the ſame ſupine, which the ſimple*  
*hath, as docui doctum, edocui edoctum.*

*Except 1. That tunſum is made tuſum in the compounds, and*

**D**

**ruitum**



## Rules of Verbs.

*ruitum made rutum, saltum made sultum, and satum of sero made situm.*

2. Except *captum, factum, jactum, raptum, cantum, partum, sparsum, carptum, fartum, which change ( a ) into ( e ).*

3. Except the compounds of *edo* which have *esum* only, *but comedo, bath comesum and comestum.*

4. Except *cognosco* which makes *cognitum* & *agnosco* *agnitum*

### Of Verbs in *or*.

**V**erbs in *or* forme their preterperfect tense of the latter supine, as of *lectu* is made *lectus sum* vel *fui*.

Note these Verbs following, *labor lapsus, patior passus, compator compassus, perpetior perpeffus, fateor fassus, confiteor confessus, diffiteor diffessus, gradior gressus, digredior digressus, fatiscor fessus, metior mensus, utor usus, ordior to weave orditus, to begin orsus, nitor nissus vel nixus. Secondly, ulciscor ultus, irascor iratus, reor rarus, obliviscor oblitus, fruor fructus or fruitus, misereor misertus, tuor and tueor tuitus, loquor loquutus, sequor sequutus, experior expertus, paciscor pactus, nanciscor nactus, adipiscor adeptus, of apiscor aptus, queror questus, proficiscor profectus, expergiscor expectus, cominiscor commentus, nascor natus, morior moreris mortuus, orior oreris ortus,*

### Of Verbs irregular.

**N**ote that these Verbs have a preterperfect tense of the active voice, and another of the passive voice; as 1. *Cæno cœnavi and cœnatus sum, juro juravi and juratus sum, potopotavi and potus sum, titubotitubavi and titubatus sum, careo, carui and cassus sum, prandeo prandi and pransus sum, pateo patui and passus sum, placeo placui and placitus sum, fuesco suevi and suetus sum, venio venivi and venditus sum.*  
2. Some Impersonals, as *liber libuit and libitum est, licet licuit and licitum est, tædet tæduit and pertæsum est, pudet pudit and puditum est, piget piguit and pigitum est.*

**N**ote these Neuters passives. *Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fessus sum, audeo ausus sum, soleo solitus, mœreo mœstus.*

Note

## Rules of Verbs.

**N**ote that Verbs in (sco) put for their primitives, borrow their preterperfect tense of their primitives, as *tepesco* hath *tepu* of *tepeo*, *fervesco* hath *fervi* of *ferveo*.

Also *cerno* borrowes *vidi* of *video*, *quatio concussi* of *concutio*, *ferio percussi* of *percutio*, *meio minxi* of *mingo*, *sido sedi* of *sedeo*, *tollo sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum fui* of *suo*, *fero tuli* of *tulo*, *sisto* to stand *steti* of *sto*, *furo insanivi* of *insanio*, *vescor pastus sum* of *pascor*, *medeor medicatus sum* of *medicor*, *liquor liquefactus sum* of *liquefio*, *reminiscor recordatus sum* of *recor* *dor*.

**N**ote that these verbs want their preterperfect tense.

1. *Vergo*, *ambigo*, *glisco*, *fatisco*, *polleo*, *nideo*.
2. Verbs inceptive in *sco*, as *puerascō*.
3. Verbs passives, whose actives want the supines.
4. Verbs in *urio*, except *paturio*, *esurio*, *micturio* is *ivi* and *Scripturio* is *ivi*.

**N**ote that these verbs want the supines.

1. *Lambo*, *miico*, *micui*, *rudo*, *scabo*, *parco peperci*, *dispesco*, *posco*, *disco*, *compesco*, *quinisco*, *dego*, *ango*, *sugo*, *lingo*, *ningo*, *fatago*, *psallo*, *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *tremo*, *frideo* *fridi*, *flaveo*, *liveo*, *aveo*, *paveo*, *conniveo*, *ferveo*, *respuo*, *linquo*, the simple verbe *luo*, *metuo*, *cluo*, *frigeo*, *calvo*, *sterto*, *timeo*, *luceo* and *arceo*: but the compounds of *arceo* have *ercitum*.

2. The compounds of *nuo*, *gruo*, and *cado*, except *occido* *occafum*, *recido* *recasum*.

3. Verbs neuters of the second Conjugation whose preterperfect tense ends in *ui*, as *nigreo* *nigrui*, except *oleo*, *doleo*, *placeo*, *taceo*, *pareo*, *careo*, *noceo*, *patco*, *lateo*, *valeo*, *caleo*, which have the supines.



# THE SYNTAXIS CONSTRVED.

**V**erbum personale a verbe  
personall cohæret agreeeth  
cū nominativo with his nomi-  
native case numero in number  
& and persona person: ut as Via  
the way ad bonos mores to good  
manners est is nunquam never  
fera late. Fortuna fortune est is  
nunquam never perpetuo al-  
ways bono a good Nominativus  
the nominative case primæ vel  
secundæ personæ of the first or  
second person rarissimæ expri-  
mitur is very seldome expressed  
nisi except discretionis causâ  
for difference sake: ut as vos yee  
damnastis have condemned,  
quasi as though dicat he should  
say nemo none præterea be-  
sides; aut or emphasis gratiâ  
for the better expressing the  
thing to be spoken: ut as tu e-  
ven thou es art patronus our  
patron, tu even thou es art pater  
our father; si tu deseris if thou

for sake us, perimus wee are  
utterly undone: quasi as  
though dicat he should say, præ-  
cipue specially & and præ aliis  
before others: tu even thou es  
art patronus our patron. Tu  
even thou eras wass mihi to me  
Dominus a Lord, tu even thou  
vir a husband, tu even thou fra-  
ter a brother. In verbis in verbs  
quorum significatio whose sig-  
nification tantum only perti-  
net belongeth ad homines to  
men, nominativus the nomina-  
tive case tertie personæ of the  
third person sæpe oftentimes  
subauditur is understood, ut as  
est he is, fertur he is reported,  
dicunt they report, ferunt they  
report, aiunt, they say, præ di-  
cant they tell it abroad, clami-  
tant they cry it abroad, & and in  
similibus in such like, ut as,  
Fertur he is reported designasse  
to have committed atrocia  
flagitia

## The Syntaxis construed.

flagitia hainous offences. Que  
and ferunt they report pœni-  
tuisse that it hath repented te  
thee iræ tuæ of thy anger. Vox  
casualis a casuall word non est  
is not semper alwaies nominati-  
vus the nominative case ver-  
bo to the verbe, sed but ali-  
quando sometimes verbum in-  
finitum a verbe of the infinitive  
mood: ut as Mentiri to lye  
non est is not meū my property.  
Aliquando sometimes oratio  
a sententia: ut as Adde adde this  
quod that didicisse to have  
learned ingenuas artes the li-  
berall Sciences fideliter faith-  
fully, emollit mollifies mores  
mores manners, nec sinit & suf-  
fers them not esse to bee feros  
brutish. Aliquando sometimes  
adverbium an adverbe cum  
genitivo with a genitive case.  
ut as, Partim virorum part of  
the men ceciderūt were slain in  
bello in war, partim signorum  
part of the ensignes sunt com-  
bustæ were burned. Verba verbs  
infinitivi modi of the infinitive  
mood statuunt set ante se be-  
fore themselves accusativum  
in accusative case pro nomi-  
nativo for a nominative: ut as  
Gaudeo I am glad te rediisse  
that thou art returned incolumem  
safe. Volo I will te agere  
that thou play fabulam a co-

medie. Hic modus *ibi* mood  
potest may resolvi bee resolved  
per quod & ut by quod and ut  
ad hunc modum after this mā-  
ner: ut as gaudeo I am glad  
quod that tu rediisti thou art  
returned incolumis safe. Volo I  
will ut that tu agas thou play  
fabulam a comedy. Verbum a  
verb positum placed inter duos  
nominativos between two no-  
minative cases diversorum nu-  
merorum of divers numbers  
potest may convenire agree  
cum alterutro with either of  
them: ut as Iræ the falling out  
amantium of lovers redinte-  
gratio est is the renewing amo-  
ris of love. Quid enim for what  
nisi but vota prayers supersunt  
remain? Percussit she strook  
pectora her breast, quoque also  
pectus her breast robora sunt  
was made oke. Hic bere nihil  
nothing nisi but carmina ver-  
ses desunt are wanting. Imper-  
sonalia impersonals non habēt  
have not nominativum a no-  
minative case præcedentē go-  
ing before them: ut as Tædæ  
me I am weary vitæ of life. Per-  
tæsum est I am weary conjugii  
of wedlock, de quibus where-  
of suo loco I wil intreat in their  
place. Nomen a noun multitudinis  
of multitude singularis

## The Syntaxis construed.

*singular quandoque sometimes*  
jungitur *is joined* verbo plurali  
to a verbe plurali, ut as Pars  
part abiēte are gone: Uterque  
both deluduntur are mocked  
dolis with deceit.

**A**djectivum the Adjective  
consentit agreeeth cum sub-  
stantivo with the substantive  
genere in gender, numero num-  
ber, & and casu case, ut as Rara  
avis a rare bird in terris in the  
earth, quē and simillima most  
like nigro cygno a black Swan.

Ad eundem modum after the  
same māner participia partici-  
ples, & and pronomina pronouns  
adnectuntur are joined substan-  
tivis to substantives, ut as Do-  
nec so long as eris thou shalt be  
fœlix in prosperity, numerabis  
thou shalt number multos ami-  
cos many friends; Nullus ami-  
cus noster friend ibit will goe ad a-  
missas opes to lost riches. Pe-  
ctora mea my breast non sen-  
serunt hanc not felt hoc vulnus  
this wound primum now the  
first time tuli I have suffered  
graviora more grievous. Ali-  
quando sometimes oratio a  
sentence supplet doth supply  
locum the place substantivi of  
the substantive: ut as audito  
when it was heard regem  
proficisci that the King went  
Doroberniam to Canterbury.

**R**elativum the Relative  
concordat agreeeth cum  
Antecedente with the Ante-  
cedent genere in gender, nume-  
ro number & and persona per-  
son: ut as Quis who est is vir  
bonus a good man? Qui hee  
that servat keepeth consulta  
the statutes patrum of his fore-  
fathers, qui hee that keepeth  
leges their lawes, juraque and  
ordinantes. Nec solum and  
not orely unica vox one voice  
alone sed etiam but also in-  
terdum sometimes oratio  
sentence ponitur is put pro  
antecedente for the Antee-  
dent: ut as Veni I came in  
tempore in season ad eam to  
her, quod which est is pri-  
mum the chiefest omnium re-  
rum of all things. Relativum  
a Relative collocatum placet  
ced inter duo antecedents de-  
betweene two antecedents di-  
versorum generum of diverse  
genders nunt sometimes con-  
venit agreeeth cum priore with  
the former, ut as Senatus the  
Senate peragebat kept assiduam  
stationem their daily man-  
ting eo loco in that place, quod  
which hodie at this day appe-  
latur is called Senaculum the  
Senate house. Non procul  
not farre off ab eo flumine.

fro

## The Syntaxis construed.

*from that River, quod which*  
*vocant they call Saliam Sa-*  
*lia. Stella the starre Iovis of*  
*Jupiter, quæ which dicitur*  
*is called Phaëton, fertur is*  
*carried propius à terra not*  
*far from the earth. Nunc some-*  
*times cum posteriore with the*  
*latter, ut as Homines men tu-*  
*entur doe defendillum globum*  
*that round thing quæ which*  
*dicatur is called terra the earth.*  
*Est there is locus a place in*  
*carcere in the prison quod*  
*which appellatur is called*  
*Tullianum a dungeon. In co-*  
*itu lunæ in the connexion of*  
*the Sunne and Moone quod*  
*which vocant they call inter-*  
*lunium the space betweene the*  
*old Moone and the new. Ali-*  
*quando sometimes Relativum*  
*a Relative, aliquando some-*  
*times & also Nomen Adje-*  
*ctivum a Nounne Adjective re-*  
*spondet bath relation primit-*  
*tivo to the primitive, quod*  
*which subintelligitur is under-*  
*stood in possessivo in the pos-*  
*sessive: ut as, Omnes all men*  
*dicere did say omnia bona all*  
*good things, & and laudare*  
*did praise fortunas meas my*  
*good hap, qui who haberem had*  
*filium a son præditum endued*  
*ali ingenio with so good a na-*  
*ture. Vidisti thou hast seen no-*

*stros ocellos our eyes flentis*  
*of me weeping. Quoties as often*  
*as nullus nominativus no no-*  
*minative case interseritur is put*  
*inter relativum betweene the*  
*relative & verbum & the verb*  
*relativum the relative erip-*  
*shall be nominativus the nomi-*  
*native case verbo to the verbe:*  
*ut as Fœlix hee is happy qui*  
*which potuit could visere goe*  
*to see fontem lucidum the*  
*cleer fountain boni of goodnes.*  
*At but si if nominativus the no-*  
*minative case interponatur be*  
*put between relativo the rela-*  
*tive & verbo and the verb, re-*  
*lativum the relative regetur*  
*shal be governed à verbo of the*  
*verb, aut or ab alia dictione of*  
*another word quæ which lo-*  
*catur is placed cum verbo with*  
*the verbe in oratione in the*  
*sentence: ut as Gratia thanks*  
*abest is wanting ab officio*  
*from that good turn quod which*  
*mora lingering tardax delaierb.*  
*Curus numen whose deity a-*  
*doro I worship. Quorum wher-*  
*of ego habeo I have optimum*  
*the best. Cui to whom non vidi*  
*I have not seen similè the like.*  
*Quo whereof judicavi I have*  
*thought te thee dignum worthy*  
*Quo than whom nemo none*  
*scribit writerb melius better.*  
*Quem videndo in seeing of*  
whom

## The Syntax construed.

*whom* obſtipuit *hee* was ama-  
zed. *Lego* I read *Virgilium* Vir-  
gil, *præ* quo in compariſon of  
*whom* *cæteri* Poetæ the other  
Poets ſordent are of very ſmall  
account.

**Q**UUM when duo ſubſtanti-  
va two ſubſtantives diver-  
ſæ ſignificationis of divers ſig-  
nifications ſic concurrunt do ſo  
come together, ut that poſterius  
the latter quodammodo after  
a ſort videatur may ſeem poſſi-  
deri to be poſſeſſed à priore of  
the former, tùm then poſterius  
the latter ponitur is put in ge-  
nitivo in the genitive caſe: ut as  
*Amor* the love nummi of mony  
creſcit increaſeth quantum as  
much as *ipſa pecunia* the money  
it ſelfe creſcit increaſeth. *Rex*  
the King *pater* is a father *patri-  
æ* of the Country. *Arma* the  
weapons *Achillis* of Achilles.  
*Cultor* a tiller agri of the ground  
Proinde further hic genitivus  
this genitive caſe ſæpiſſimè  
very often mutatur is changed  
in poſſeſſivum into an adje-  
ctive poſſeſſive: ut as *Domus*  
the houſe *patriſ* of my father,  
*paterne domus* my fathers houſe  
*Filius* the ſon *heri* of my ma-  
ſter, *herilis filius* my maſters ſon  
Eſt there is a time etià alſo ubi  
when vertitur it is turned in  
dativum into a derivative caſe: ut

as, *Eſt* he is *pater* a father *urbi*  
to the City *què* and *maritus* a  
husband *urbi* to the City *Herus*  
a maſter *tibi* to thee. *Pater* a  
father *mihi* to me. *Excipiun-  
tur* nouns are excepted *quæ*  
which *conneſcuntur* are put  
together in eodem caſu in the  
ſame caſe per Appoſitionem by  
appoſition: ut as *opes* riches *irri-  
tamèta* the allurements to ma-  
lorum evils *effodiuntur* are  
digged out of the earth. *Arcent*  
they drive away à *præſepibus*  
from their hives *fucos* the drones  
*ignavam pecus* being a ſluggiſh  
cattell. *Adjectivum* an adje-  
ctive *poſitum* put in neutro  
genere in the neuter gender:  
abſolutè abſolutely, hoc eſt  
that is, abſque ſubſtantivo  
without a ſubſtantive aliquan-  
do ſometimes poſtulat requi-  
reth genitivum a genitive caſe,  
ut as *paululum pecuniæ* a lit-  
tle mony. *Hoc noctis* this night.  
*Non videmus* we ſee not id  
*manticæ* that wallet quod  
which eſt is in tergo on the back  
*Quantum nummorum* ſo much  
mony as *quiſque* every one ſer-  
vat keepeth in *arca ſua* in his  
cheſt, *habet* he hath & *tantum*  
*fidei* even ſo much credit. In-  
terdum ſometimes genitivus the  
genitive caſe ponitur is put  
tantum alone, nempe that is  
priore



## The Syntaxis construed?

priore substantivo the former  
*substantive subaudito being un-*  
*derstood per Eclipsim by Eclip-*  
*sis: ut as in locutionibus in*  
*speeches hujusmodi of this kind*  
*Ubi so soone as veneris thou*  
*shalt come ad Dianæ to Dianæ*  
*temple, itogoe thou ad dextram*  
*on the right hand: Venitum erat*  
*he came ad Vestæ to Vestas*  
*Temple: utrobique in both places*  
*subauditur there is understood*  
*templum a temple. Androma-*  
*che Hectoris the wife of Hector:*  
*uxor a wife subauditur is un-*  
*derstood. Deiphobe Glauci*  
*the daughter of Glaucus: filia*  
*a daughter subauditur is un-*  
*derstood. Video I see Byrrhiam*  
*Birrhia hujus this mans servant;*  
*subaudi understand thou servum*  
*a servant. Laus the praise & and*  
*vituperium the dispraise rei of*  
*a thing effertur is used variis*  
*modis divers waies, at but fre-*  
*quentius more commonly in ab-*  
*lativo in the ablative case vel*  
*or genitivo the genitive: ut as*  
*vir a man nulla fide of no credit*  
*Puer a boy ingenui vultus of*  
*a comely countenance, quæ and*  
*ingenui pudoris honest bashful-*  
*nesse. Opus need & and usus*  
*need exigunt require ablativum*  
*an ablative case: ut as Opus est*  
*nobis we have need authorita-*  
*tatē tua of thy authority. Non*

accepit hee received not pecu-  
 niam money qua whereof sibi  
 nihil esset usus he had no need  
 ab iis of them, quibus whom sciret  
 he knew usui esse had use for it.  
 Quandoque autem but some-  
 times opus, videtur seemeth po-  
 ni to be put adiectivè adiective-  
 ly pro for necessarius necessa-  
 ry quæ and construitur is con-  
 strued variè diversly: ut as Dux  
 a captain & and author a guide  
 opus esse is necessary nobis for  
 us. Dicis thou sayest nummos  
 money opus esse to be necessary  
 mihi for mee ad apparatus for  
 the preparation triumphi of the  
 triumph. Para provide alia o-  
 ther things quæ which sunt are  
 opus necessary. Intellego I un-  
 derstand ex tuis literis by your  
 letters operam that the labour  
 Sulpitii of Sulpitius non fuisse  
 hath not beene multum opus  
 very necessary tibi for thee.

A DJECTIVA adiectives quæ  
 which significant signifie  
 desiderium desire notitiā know-  
 ledge, memoriā remembrance,  
 atq; & contraria things contrary  
 iis to them, genitivū adiscunt  
 govern a genitive case, ut as Na-  
 tura the nature hominum of  
 men est is avida desirous novi-  
 tatis of newes. Mens a minde  
 præscia foreknowing futuri thar-

E

which

## The Syntaxis construed.

which is to come. *Esto bee thou* pany whereof *Linacrus Linaker*  
*memor mindefull brevis ævi* & and *Despauterius Despauter*  
*of thy short age. Illicis enticeſt* congeſſerunt have gathered to-  
*thou in fraudem into deceit* gether: *Tu vero but thou* lecti-  
*eductos yong men brought up* one crebra by often reading.  
*liberè honestly, imperitos re-* reddes shalt make ea them ad-  
*rum void of experience? Non* modum familiaria very famili-  
*ſum I am not dubius doubtfull* ar tibi to thee. *Nomina par-*  
*animi of minde, ſed but devius* titiva nounes partitives, aut or  
*ſwarving from æqui right.* poſita put partitivè partitively  
*Rudis ignorant Græcarum li-* interrogativa quædam certaine  
*terarū of the Greek tongue. Ad-* interrogatives & and certa  
*jectiva adjectives in ax verba-* numeralia ſome nounes of num-  
*lia derived of verbs etiam like-* ber gaudent governe genitivo  
*wiſe ſerunt in genitivum go-* a genitive caſe, & quo of whom  
*verne a genitive caſe: ut as Au-* & alſo mutantur they borrow  
*dax adventrous ingenii of na-* genus their gender: ut as  
*ture. Tempus time edax a* *Quamquam although Marce*  
*conſumer rerum of things. Vir-* ſili ſonne Marke oportet it be-  
*tus virtue eſt iſ fugax an aban-* hoveth te thee jam audientem  
*doner vitorum of vices. Sagax* having already heard *Cratip-*  
*quicke in eſpying utilium proſi-* pum *Cratippus annum a yeere*  
*table things. Tenax ſtiſſe in* idque and that *Athenis at A-*  
*propoſiti his purpoſe. Tam as* thenſ, abundare to abound præ-  
*well tenax a keeper ſicti of a lye,* ceptis with precepts què and  
*què and pravi that which is* inſtitutis inſtructions philoſo-  
*maught, quam as nuncia a teller* phiæ of philoſophy, propter  
*veri of the truth. Petax an aſker* ſummam auctoritatem for the  
*pecuniarum of money. Preterea* very great authority & both do-  
*beſides ingens turba a very* ctoris of thy maſter & and urbis  
*great multitude adjectivorum* the City, quorum whereof alter  
*of adjectives obſtricta bound* the one poſſeſt can augere te  
*nullis certis regulis to no cer-* ſtore thee ſcientia with know-  
*taine rules poſſulat requireth* ledge; altera the other exem-  
*caſum patrium a genitive caſe.* plis with examples. *Accipe take*  
*Quorum farraginem ſatis qui-* utrum horum whether  
*dem amplam a ſufficient com-* theſe two mavis thou haddeſt  
rather

## The Syntaxis construed.

rather. Quisquis *whosoever* Deorum of the gods ille fuit *he was*. An *what* est quisquam hominū *is any man* æque miser *such a wretch*, ut as ego I? Nemo nonē divūm of the gods auderet durst promittere *promise*. Tres three fratrum of the brothers. Quatuor foure iudicum of the judges. Nondum constat *it is not yet agreed upon* quis *who* fuerit *was* octavus the eighth sapientū of the wise men. Romulus fuit *was* primus the first regum Romanorum of the Roman Kings. Tamen yet in alio sēsu in another sense exigunt *they require* ablativum *an ablative case* cum præpositione *with a preposition* : ut as primus the first ab Hercule frō Hercules. Tertius the third ab Ænea from Æneas. In alio verō sensu *but in another sense* dativū a dative; ut as secundus second nulli to none pietate in godlines. Usurpantur autē *but they are used* & also cum his præpositionibus *with these prepositions* ē, de, ex, inter, ante; ut as Alter the one ē vobis of you est *is* Deus a God. Solus he alone de superis of the gods above. Primus the cheifest inter omnes amongst all, Laocoon ardens chasing decurrit ran down summa ab arce *from the*

top of the tower, primus being the first tibi there ante omnes before all magna comitāte cetera *a great troop accompanying him*. Interrogativum the question, & and redditivum the answer ejus thereoferunt shall be ejusdem casus the same case & and temporis tense : ut as Quarum rerum of *what things* est *is* there nulla satietas *no fulness*? Divitiarum of riches. Quid rerum *what business* nunc geritur *is now a doing* in Anglia in England? Consultur they do consult de religione of religion. Hæc regula *this rule* fallit *faileth* quoties as often as interrogatio the question fit *is made* per by Cujus, a, um, ut as Cujum pecus *whose cattel* laniorum the butchers. Autor else per dictionem by a word variæ syntaxeos of divers construction: ut as Accusasne *what* do you accuse furti of theft, an or homicidii murder : an or utroque of both? Denique lastly fallit *it faileth* cum when respondendū est *we must answer* per possessiva by these possessives, meus, tuus, suus, &c. ut as *cujus whose est is* hic Codex *this booke*? Meus mine. Comparativa nouns comparatives & and superlativa superlatives accepta being takē par-

## The Syntaxis construed.

titivè *partitively* exigunt re-  
quire *genitivum a genitive case*  
undè *from whence* & also *forti-*  
*untur they have genus their*  
*gender.* Comparativum autem  
*but the comparative refertur is*  
*referred ad duo to two*; super-  
lativum *the superlative ad plura*  
*to moe*; ut *as* Dextra *the right*  
*hand est is fortior the stronger*  
*manuum of the hands.* Medius  
*the middle est is longissimus*  
*the longest digitorum of the fin-*  
*gers.* Accipiuntur autem *but*  
*they are taken partitivè parti-*  
*tively, cum when exponuntur*  
*they are expounded per by è,*  
*ex*; of or *from, aut or inter a-*  
*among*: ut *as* Virgilius *Virgill*  
*doctissimus the most learned*  
*Poetarum of the Poets, id est*  
*that is, ex Poëtis of the Poets*  
*vel or inter Poetas among the*  
*Poets.* Comparativa *Compara-*  
*tives cum when exponuntur*  
*they are expounded per by quàm*  
*than, ablativum ad discunt go-*  
*vern an ablative case: ut as* Ar-  
gentum *silver est is vilius more*  
*base auro than gold, aurum gold*  
*virtutibus than the vertues,*  
*id est that is, quàm than aurum*  
*gold, quàm than virtutes the*  
*vertues.* Ad discunt & alie-  
rum *ablativum they also govern*  
*another ablative case, qui*  
*which significant significeth mē-*

suram *the measure excessus of*  
*exceeding: ut as* Quanto *by how*  
*much es thou art doctior better*  
*learned, tanto by so much geras*  
*te behave thy selfe submissius*  
*more lowly.* Tanto *by so much,*  
*quanto by how much, multo*  
*by much, longe by far, ætate by*  
*age, natu by birth, apponuntur*  
*are put utrique gradu to both*  
*degrees: ut as* Tanto *by so much*  
*peffimus poeta the worst Poet*  
*omnium of all quanto by how*  
*much tu thou art optimus pa-*  
*tronus the best patron omnium*  
*of all* Nocturnæ *lucubrationes*  
*night studies habentur are ac-*  
*counted longæ periculossimæ*  
*exceeding dangerous.* Es *thou art*  
*longè peritior farre more skil-*  
*full cæteris than the rest, sed ta-*  
*men but yet non multo melior*  
*not much better.* Omne vitium  
*every vice animi of the minde*  
*habet hath in se in it self crimē*  
*afault tanto by so much conspe-*  
*ctius the more apparent, quanto*  
*by how much habetur he is ac-*  
*counted major greater qui*  
*which peccat offendeth.* Major  
*the greater & and maximus the*  
*greatest ætate by age.* Major *the*  
*greater & and maximus the*  
*greatest natu by birth.*

**A**djectiva *Adjectives qui-*  
*bus wherein significatur is* *fig-*  
signi-

## The Syntaxis construed.

signified commodum profit, in-  
commodum disprofit, similitu-  
do likenesse, dissimilitudo un-  
likenesse, voluptas pleasure,  
submissio submitting, aut or  
relatio belonging ad aliquid to  
something, in dativum transe-  
unt govern a dative case: ut as  
O sis O be thou, bonus good quæ  
and scilicet favourable tuis to thy  
friends. Turba the troublesome  
trout gravis being grievous paci  
to peace, quæ and inimica an  
enemie placidæ quieti to plea-  
sing rest. Poeta a Poet est is si-  
nitimus of very great affinitie  
with oratore an Orator. Col-  
or the colour qui which erat  
was albus white, nunc now est  
is contrarius contrary albo to  
white. Iucundus pleasant amicis  
to his friends. Supplex lowly  
omnibus to all. Si if facis thou  
causest ut that sit it may bee i-  
doneus fit patriæ for the Coun-  
trei, utilis profitable agro for  
the ground. Huc hither refe-  
runtur are referred substantiva  
substantives composita com-  
pounded ex Præpositione of the  
preposition con: ut as contuber-  
nalis a chamber-fellow, com-  
milito a fellow souldier, con-  
servus a fellow servant cognat-  
us a kinsman, &c. Quædam  
some ex his of these, quæ which  
significant signifie similitudinē

likenesse etiam also genitivo  
gaudent govern a genitive case  
ut as, Quem metuis hee whom  
thou searest erat was par like  
hujus this man. Patres Fathers  
consent think it esse to be æ-  
quum, a meet thing nos that  
we jamjam even lately a pue-  
ris from children nasci should  
become illicò by and by senes  
old men: neque esse and not  
bee affines pertakers illarum  
rerum of those things quas  
which adolescentia youth fert  
bringeth. Es thou art similis  
like Domini thy Master. Mens  
a minde conscia knowing re-  
cti the right. Præterea fur-  
ther regina ipsa the Queene  
her selfe fidissima tui most true  
to thee occidit is dead dextra  
sua by her owne right hand.  
Communis common, alienus  
strange, immunis free serviunt  
doe serve variis casibus divers  
cases: ut as, Appetitus the  
desire conjunctionis of copu-  
lation procreandi causa for  
procreation sake est is com-  
mune a common thing ani-  
mantium omnium to all li-  
ving creatures. Mors death  
communis is common omni-  
bus to all men. Hoc this thing  
est is commune common mihi  
tecum to me and thee. Non ali-  
ena not unmeet for consilii the

## The Syntaxis construed.

*purpose. Alienus farre from ambitioni ambition. Non alienus not estranged à studiis from the studies Scevola of Scevola. Dabitur it shall bee granted vobis to you esse to be immunibus free from hujus mali this evill. Caprificus the wild fig-tree est is immunis free from omnibus all. Sumus we are immunes cleare ab illis malis from these evils. Natus born, commodus profitable, incommodus unprofitable, utilis profitable, inutilis unprofitable, vehemens earnest, aptus fit, interdum sometimes etiam also adjunguntur are joyned Accusativo to an accusative case cum præpositione with a preposition: ut as Natus borne ad gloriam to glory. Verbalia Verbals in bilis accepta taken passivè passively, ut as & also participia participles, ceu potius or rather participalia participles in dus dativo adjecto gaudent will have a dative case after them. ut as O Juli O Iulius memorande mihi worthy to bee remembered of me post nullos sodales after none of my fellows. Lucus the wood erat was penetrabilis to be pierced thorow nulli astro with no star.*

**M**ensura the measure magnitudinis of greatness subicitur is put after adjectivis adjectives in accusativo in the accusative case; ut as Gnomon the pin of the diall septem pedes longus seven foot long reddit maketh umbram a shadow quatuor pedes longam foure foot long non amplius not more Et and interdum sometimes in ablativo in the ablative: ut as Fons a well latus broad pedibus tribus three foot, altus deep triginta thirty. Et and interdum sometimes etiam also genitivo in the genitive, ut as Facito make thou areas the floores latas broad pedum denum ten feet a peece, longas long pedum quinquagenum fifty feet a peece, in morem after the manner Horti of a garden.

**A**djectiva Adjectives quæ which pertinent doe belong ad copiam to plenty ægestatemve or want, gaudent reioyce interdum sometimes ablativo with an ablative case, & and interdum sometimes genitivo with a genitive: ut as Amor love est is fecundissimus very full of & both



## The Syntaxis construed:

both mellehoney & and felle  
gall. Dives rich agris in lands,  
dives rich positis in. foenere  
nummis in money to put to u-  
sury. At but minores the  
lesser bees felle wearied refe-  
runt se do returne home mul-  
ta noctelate in the night, cru-  
ra their shanks plena full thy-  
mo with thyme. Quæ regio  
what country in terris in the  
earth non plena is not full no-  
stri laboris of our labour? Di-  
ves rich opum in substance.  
Dives rich picta vestis in em-  
broydered garments & and au-  
ri gold O animæ O soules cur-  
væ wholly bent in terras to-  
ward the earth, & and inanes  
without cœlestium heavenly  
things. Expers void of frau-  
dis, deceit. Beatus rich gra-  
tia in good will. Nomina  
nouns diversitatis of diversity  
subiiciunt sibi doe take after  
them ablativum an ablative  
case cum præpositione with a  
preposition: ut as Alter di-  
vers ab illo from him. Ali-  
ud divers ab hoc from this  
thing. Diversus different ab  
isto from this man. Non-  
nunquam sometimes etiam also  
dativum a dative case, ut as, Di-  
versum divers huic to this. Ad-  
jectiva Adjectives regunt go-  
vern ablativum an ablative case

significantē signifying causam  
the cause: ut as Pallidus pale ira  
with anger. Incurvus crooked  
senectute with old age. Brachia  
armes livida black and blew ar-  
mis with armour. Trepidus  
trembling mortefutura for death  
to come. Forma the forme vel or  
modus the manner rei of a thing  
adjicitur is added nominibus  
to nouns in ablativo in the ab-  
lative case: ut as, Facies a face  
pallida pale miris modis after  
a wonderful manner. Gramma-  
ticus a Grammarian nomine  
in name, barbarus barbarous re  
in deed. Sum I am tibi to thee  
parens a father natura by na-  
ture, præceptor a master consi-  
lius by counsels. Cæsar, Troja-  
nus a Trojan origine by descent  
Dives rich spe in hope, pauper  
poore reindeed. Syrus a Syrian  
natione by his country. Dignus  
worthy, indignus unworthy,  
præditus endued, captus taken,  
contentus content, extorris a  
banished man, auferendū casum  
adjectum volunt will have an  
ablative case: ut as, Es thou art  
dignus worthy of odio hatred.  
Qui who haberem had filium  
a sonne predictum indue d  
ingenio with so good a nature.  
Atque et talpe the moles, cap-  
ti oculis being blind fodere  
have digged cubilia their nests;



## The Syntaxis construed,

**A**bi goe thy waies contentus  
content forte tua with thy state.  
**N**onnulla some horum of these  
interdum sometimes vendicant  
claime genitivum a genitive  
case: ut as Est there is militia  
altera another warfare digna  
beseeming operis tui thy labour.  
**D**escendam I will come downe  
haudquaquam indignus at no  
time unworthy of magnorum  
avorum my noble progenitors.

**M**Ei of me, tui of thee, sui of  
him, nostri of us, vestri of  
you, genitivi the genitive cases  
primitivorum of primitives po-  
nuntur are put cum when pas-  
sio suffering significatur is sig-  
nified: ut as Languet he langui-  
sheth desiderio for desire tui of  
thee. Parsq; and part tui of thee.  
Iacitat lieth hid clausa being  
shut up corpore meo in my body  
Imago the Image nostri of us.  
Meus mine, tuus thine, suus  
his, noster ours, vester yours,  
adjiuntur are put cum when  
actio an action vel or possessio  
the possession rei of a thing de-  
notatur is noted: ut as favet he  
favoureth desiderio tuo thy de-  
sire. Imago nostra our Image.  
Id est, that is, quam which nos  
we possidemus do possess. Ge-  
nitivi these genitives nostrum of  
us & vestrum of you sequuntur

do follow distributiva distribu-  
tives, partitiva partitives, co-  
parativa comparatives, & and  
superlativa superlatives: ut as,  
Unusquisq; every one vestrum  
of you Nemo none nostrum of  
us. Ne sit let it not be mirum a  
wonder cui vestrum to any of  
you. Maior the greater vestrum  
of you, Maximus natu the eldest  
nostrum of us. Hæc possessiva  
these possessives, Meus, tuus, su-  
us, noster & vester, recipiunt  
take post se after them hos ge-  
nitivos these genitive cases up-  
sius of him, solius of one alone.  
unius of one, duorum of two,  
 trium of three, &c. omnium  
of all, plurimum of many, pau-  
corum of few, cujusque of e-  
very one, & and genitivus the  
genitive cases participiorum  
of participles quæ which re-  
feruntur are referred ad ge-  
nitivum to the genitive case pri-  
mitivi of the primitive inclu-  
sam comprehended in possessi-  
vo in the possessive, ut as, Con-  
jecturam feceris thou hast con-  
jectured ex tuo ipsius animo  
by thy owne mind onely. Dico I  
affirme rempublicam the Com-  
monwealth esse to be liberatam  
set at liberty mea unius opera  
by my onely travell. Meum so-  
lius peccatum my sin alone non  
potest cannot corrigi be amen-  
ded

## The Syntaxis construed:

ded. *Noster duorum eventus the event of us two ostendat may shew vtra gens whether of the two Countries fit is melior better. Præstantior better in sua cuiusque laude in every ones owne praise. Nostra omnium memoria the memory of us all responder is answerable vestris paucorum laudibus to your few praises. Cum seeing that nemo none legat readeth scripta mei timentis the writings of mee fearing recitare to recite them vulgo to the common people. Sui of him & and suus his sunt are reciprocare reciprocates: hoc est that is, semper alwaies reflexuntur have relation ad id to that quod which præcessit went before in eadem oratione in the same sentence ut as Petrus Peter nimum admiratur se sets too much by himselfe. Parcit hesparet erroribus suis his own errors. Aut orannexa coupled per copulam by some copulative ut as, Petrus Peter rogat intreat magnopere earnestly ne se deferat that you would not forsake him: ipse, ex pronomibus of the pronouns solum onely representat representeth significatione the signification triu personarum of three persons, ut as Ipse vidi I have seene,*

*Ipse videris look thou to it, Ipse dixit hee hath spoken. Et and adjungitur it is joined nominibus to nounes pariter ac and in like manner pronomibus to pronouns, ut as, Ipse ego I my selfe, Ipse ille even he, Ipse Hercules Hercules himselfe. Idem, etiam also potest may jungi be joyned omnibus personis to all the persons, ut as Ego idem I the same man adsum am present. Idem pergego thou forward facere has nuptias to makeup this marriage. Idem jungat let him couple Vulpes Foxes & and mulgeat milke hircos the male goats. Hæc demonstrativa these demonstratives, hic, ille, iste, distinguuntur are distinguished sic thus, Hic, demonstrat sheweth proximum the nearest mihi unto me: Ille, cum him qui which est is apud te by thee: Ille, indicat sheweth cum him qui est remotus that is removed ab utroque from us both Ille, tum then usurpantur is used, cum when demonstramus we shew rem quampiam any thing ob eminentiam for the excellency thereof: ut as Alexander ille magnus that same Alexander the great. Verò but iste ponitur is put quando when facimus we make mentionem mention*

## The Syntax construed.

rei alicujus of some thing, cum contemptu with contempt: ut as Pellito drive away istum xmulum this coxmate ab ea from her quoad poteris as farre as thou canst. Cum when hic & ille, referuntur are referred ad duo anteposita to two nouns going before, hic, debet ought referri to be referred propriè properly ac and usitatissimè most usually ad posterius to the latter & and propriùs nearer: Ille, ad prius to the former & and remotius farthest off, ut as Propositum the purpose Agricola of the Husbandman est is contrarium contrary to pastoris the shepherds: Ille the Husbandman quam maximè most of all gaudet reioyceth subacto & puro solo in a well tilled & pure soile; Hic the shepherd novali in a pasture new broken graminosoq; and full of grasse: Ille the Husbandman sperat looketh for fructum fruit è terra out of the earth; Hic the shepherd è pecore from his sheepe. Tamen yet est there is a time ubi when è diverso on the contrary invenias you may finde pronomen the pronoun Hic, referrito to be referred ad suppositum to the Substantive remotius further off, & and ille, ad proximus to the nearer.

**V**erba substantiva verbes substantives ut as, Sum I am, forem I might be, fio I am made, existo I am; Verba passiva verbs passives vocandi of calling: ut as Nominor I am named appellor I am called, dicor I am said, vocor I am called nuncupor I am named, & and similia like iis to them: ut as, Scribor I am written, salutor I am saluted, habeor I am counted existimor I am esteemed; Item also verba verbs gestus of gesture; ut as Sedeo I sit, dormio I sleepe, cubo I lie down, incedo I goe, curro I run, expetunt require nominativum a nominative case utrinq; on either side: ut as, Deus God est is summum bonum the cheifest good Perpusilli very little men vocantur are called nani dwarfes. Fides faith habetur is counted fundamentum the foundation religionis nostræ of our Religion. Malus pastor an evill shepherd dormit sleepeth supinus void of care. Homo a man incedit goeth erectus bolt upright in cœlum towards heaven. Denique finally ferè in a manner omnia verba all verbs habent have post se after them nominativum a nominative case adjectivi nominis of a

nouns

## The Syntaxis construed.

noun adjective, quod which concordat agreeeth cum supposito with the Nominative case verbi of the verbe casu in case, genere gender, & and numero number; ut as, Rex the King mandavit commanded primus first hæresin heresie extirpari to be rooted out. Pii godly men orant pray taciti holding their peace. Boni good boyes discunt learne seduli diligently. Quo-que also infinitum a verbe of the Infinitive mood habet hath eodẽdem casus the same cases utrinque on either side præcipuè especially cum when verba verbs optandi of wishing quæ and similia like eis to them accedunt come neere them; ut as, Hypocrita an Hipocrite cupit desireth videri to seeme justus just: Hypocrita an Hipocrite cupit desireth se videri that he might seeme justum just. Malo I had rather esse be dives rich quam than haberi so accounted Malo I had rather me esse that I were divitem rich, quam than haberi so accounted. Vivitur men live melius better exiguo with a little. Natura nature dedit hath given omnibus to all esse to be beatus happy, si quis if any cognoverit knew uti to use it. Non licet nobis we may not esse be tam disertis vel di-

sertos so eloquent. Expedit it is expedient vobis for you esse to be bonas good. Quo commisso which fact if it had been committed non licet mihi I could not esse be pia a loyall wife. Quamvis although in his postremis exemplis in these last examples accusativi the accusative cases subaudiuntur are understood ante before verba infinita verbes of the Infinitive mood. Nos esse that we should be disertos eloquent. Vos esse that you should be bonos good. Me esse that I should be pia loyall.

Sum postulat requireth genitivum a genitive case quoties as often as significat it signifies possessionem possession aut or pertinere to belong ad aliquid to something: ut as, Pecus the cattell est is Melibæi Melibeus's. Est it is the duty adolescentis of a young man revereri to reverence majores natu his elders. Est it is the duty Regum of Kings parcere to spare subjectis the meeke subjects & and debellare to keepe downe superbos the proud. Hi nominativi these nominative cases excipiuntur are excepted meum mine, tuum thine, suum his, nostrum ours, vestrum yours.

## The Syntaxis construed.

yours, humanum belonging to a man, belluinum belonging to a beast & and similia such like: ut as, Non est it is not meum my duty dicere to speak contra authoritatem against the authority Senatus of the Senate. Eja what soft, haud vestrum est it is not your part esse to beiracundos angry. Humanum est it is the property of a man irasci to be angry At but hîc here officium duty videtur seemeth subintelligi to bee understood quod which aliquando sometimes etiam also exprimitur is expressed; ut as, Est it is tuum officium thy duty ut that bene in good sort adsimules thou wouldest make a shew of has nuptias this marriage. Verba verbs æstimandi of esteeming gaudent reioyce genitivis with genitive cases: ut as, Pecunia money fit is esteemed plurimi very much passim abroad. Pudor shamesfastnesse parvi penditur is little set by. Literæ learning habentur is esteemed nihili, vel pro nihilo, as nothing. Opes riches sunt pluris are of more value nunc now quàm than annis in theyeeres prisce temporis of ancient time. Æstimo I esteeme adsciscit takerh unto it vel either Geniti-

vum a Genitive case vel or Ablativum an Ablative ut as non æstimo I esteeme thee not hujus thus much. Virtus vertue est is æstimanda to be esteemed magno of great price ubique every where. Flocci of a lock of wooll, nauci of a nut shell or pill, nihili nothing, pili of an haire, assis of a farthing, hujus thus much, teruntii of three ounces, peculiariter properly adjiciuntur are put his verbis, to these verbs. æstimo I esteeme, pendo I weigh, facio I make reckoning of: ut as, Ego pendo I esteeme illum him flocci as nought: Nec neither facio doe I regard him hujus thus much qui who æstimat esteemes me me pili as an haire. Ista these sunt be singularia speciall phrases; Æqui boni consulo I take it in good part, Æqui boni facio I take it in good part, id est that is, in bonam accipio partem, I take it in good part. Verba verbs accusandi of accusing, damnandi of condemning, monendi of warning, absolvendi of absolving, & and consimilia such like, postulant require genitivum a genitive case, qui which significat signifieth crimen a fault, ut as, Oportet it behooveth ipsum him intueri se to looke into himselfe

## The Syntaxis construed!

*vel* *ipse qui* which inculcat accuseth  
*alterum* another man probri  
*of dishonesty.* Etiam likewise  
*condemnat* he condemneth ge  
*nerum suum* his sonne in law  
*sceleris of wickednesse.* Cupido  
*O Cupid* parce forbearē dam  
*nare* to condemne vatem ruum  
*thy Poet* sceleris of wickednes.  
*Admoneto* admonish illum  
*him* priuslinæ fortunæ of his  
*former estate.* Absolutus est, he  
*is acquitted* furti of felony Hic  
*genitivus* this genitive case  
*vertitur* is turned aliquando  
*sometimes* in ablativum into an  
*Ablative,* vel either cum præ  
*positione* with a preposition,  
*vel or sine præpositione* with  
*out a preposition ;* ut as Si es if  
*thou beest* iniquus iudex a par  
*tiall judge* in me against mee  
*ego te* condemnabo I will con  
*demne thee* eodem crimine of  
*the same crime.* Graviter accu  
*savit* he hath grievously accus  
*ed* uxorem his wife de pudicitia  
*of unchastity.* Putavi I thought  
*te esse* admonendum that you  
*were* to bee put in minde ea de  
*re of* that matter. Vterque  
*both,* nullus none alter ano  
*ther,* neuter neither of the two,  
*alius* another, ambo both, &  
*and superlativus* gradus the  
*superlative degree,* non subdū  
*are not* put nisi but in abla

*tivo* in the ablative case verbis  
*to verbs* id genus of that sort:  
*ut as* Accusas doest thou accuse  
*furti* of theft? an or stupri of  
*dishonesty?* an or utroque of  
*both,* five or, de utroque of  
*both?* Ambobus of both vel or  
*de Ambobus* of both? Neutro  
*of neither* vel or de neutro of  
*neither?* Accusaris thou art ac  
*cused* de plurimis of very many  
*things* simul at once. Satago I  
*am busie,* or I do with speed mi  
*sereor* I have pitty on, miseres  
*co* I have compassion geniti  
*vum* admittunt govern a geni  
*tive case :* ut as, Is hee satagit  
*bath* enough to doe about rerum  
*suarum* his owne busynesse, Oro  
*I pray thee* miserece take pitty  
*on laborum* tantorum so great  
*labors.* Miserece have compassi  
*on upon* animi a minde feren  
*tis* suffering non digna unwor  
*thy things.* Et and miseresce  
*have* compassion upon generis  
*tui* thine own flock. At but mi  
*sereor & miseresco* I have pitty  
*on rarius* very seldome legun  
*tur* are read cum dativo with  
*a dative case :* ut as, Succorro I  
*helpe* huic this man misereor I  
*take* pitty on huic him. Iure of  
*right* dilige love thou bonos  
*good men,* & and miseresce have  
*pitty* on malis bad. Reminiscor,  
*I remember* obliviscor I forget,  
memini



## The Syntaxis construed.

memini I call to minde, desire-  
rant require genitivum a geni-  
tive case, aut or accusativum  
an accusative, ut as Reminisci-  
tur he remembreth datæ fidei  
his promise. Est it is proprium  
the property stultitiæ of folly  
cernere to see aliorum vitia  
other mens faults, oblivisci to  
forget suorum their own. Faci-  
am I will bring it to passe ut  
that semper alwaies memine-  
ris thou shalt remember meiq;  
both me, ac and hujus diei this  
day, ac and loci place. Senes old  
men meminereunt remember  
omnia all things quæ curant  
which they regard. Memini I  
made mention de hac re of this  
matter, de armis of weapons  
de te of thee, id est that is, feci  
mentionem I made mention.  
Potior I obtain jungitur is joy-  
ned aut either genitivo with a  
genitive case; aut or ablativo  
an ablative; ut as Romani the  
Romans potiti sunt obtained  
signorum the ancients, & and  
armorum the weapons. Troes  
the Trojans egressi gone out of  
their ships potiuntur enjoy op-  
cata arena the wished shore.

**O**Mnia verba all verbs po-  
sit a pat. acquisitivè acqui-  
sitive adsciscunt dativum go-  
verne a dative case ejus rei

of that thing cui whereunto a-  
liquid something acquiritur is  
procured quocunq; modo after  
what sort soever; ut as, Nec  
seritur neither is there sowing  
nec metitur neither is there  
mowing mihi for mee istic  
there. Nescio I know not quis  
oculus what eye fascinat be-  
witcheth mihi unto me teneros  
agnos the young Lambs. Verba  
verbs varii generis of divers  
sorts appendent belong huic  
regulæ to this rule. Imprimis  
first of all verba significantia  
verbs signifying commodum  
profit; aut or incommodum  
disprofit regunt governe dativ-  
um a dative case: ut as, Illæ  
leges that eated corne, demum  
at the last respondet contents,  
votis the wish desires avari a-  
gricolæ of the covetous hus-  
bandman. Non potes thou  
canst not commodare pleasure  
nec nor incommodare displea-  
sure mihi me. Incumbite stand  
stoutly to remis validis your  
strong oares. Fortee acknow-  
ledgeth suam eruditionem his  
learning acceptam to bee recei-  
ved tibi of you. Quædam some  
ex his of these efferuntur are  
used etiam likewise cum ac-  
cusativo with an accusative  
case; ut as, Omnes yec all stu-  
detis study unum one thing,

sentiis



## The Syntaxis construed.

*sentiis yee thinke unum one thing. Si if memorem I should call to minde ea those things quæ which conducunt are profitable ad victum to the feeding ventris of the belly, mora est it were tedious. Incumbite labor earnestly in hæc studia about these studies. Naturanè whether nature an or doctrina instruction conferat availe plus more ad eloquentiam to eloquence. Quies rest juvat delighteth plurimum very much fessum the wearied man. Verba verbs comparandi of comparing regunt governe dativum a dativæ case. ut as, Sic so solebam I was wont componere to compare magna great things parvis with small. Adæquavit hee hath made himselfe equall fratri to his brother & both opibus in riches & and dignatione in dignity. Interdum sometimes ablativus an ablative case cum prepositione with a preposition additur is added; ut as, Comparo I compare Virgilium Virgill cum Homero with Homer. Aliquando sometimes accusativus an accusative case cum præpositione with the preposition ad: ut as, Si if comparatur hee bee compared ad eum to him, nihil est hee is no body.*

*Verba verbs dandi of giving & and reddendi of restoring regunt governe dativum a dativæ case: ut as, Fortuna fortune dedit hath given nimium overmuch multis to many, satis enough nulli to none. Est he is ingratus ungratefull qui which non reponit layeth not up gratiam thanks merenti for him that deserveth benè well. Hæc these verbs habent have variâ constructionem a divers construction; Dono I bestow hoc munus this gift tibi on thee; Dono I bestow hoc munere this gift te on thee. Impertias bestow aliquid temporis some time huic rei on this thing. Gnato impertit Parmenonem greets Parmenonem suum suum his singular good friend plurima salute with very many salutations. Asperit he sprinkled labem a spot mihi on mee; Asperit he sprinkled me me labe with a spot. Instravit he spread penulam his cloake equo upon his horse: Instravit hee spread equum his horse penulâ with his cloake, ut as Piget it grieveth me consuluisse, id est dedisse consilium to have counselled vel etiam or also prospexisse to have shifted for infido viro thee a faithlesse man. Quæ and consulit, id est petie*

## The Syntaxis construed.

petit consilium, he asked coun-  
 sel of rectorem ratis the master  
 of the ship de cunctis astris  
 of all the stars : Consulis id  
 est, statuis, thou dost determine  
 istuc tibi pessimè as badly as  
 may be in te against thy selfe,  
 atque and in illum against  
 him. Metuotibi vel de te I  
 feare for thee, id est, sum solli-  
 citus pro te I am carefull for  
 thee. Timeotibi vel de te the  
 same. Formido tibi vel de te  
 the same. Metnor te vel à te I  
 stand in feare of thee, scilicet to  
 wit, ne mihi noceas least thou  
 shouldest hurt me. Timeo te vel  
 à te the same. Formido te vel à  
 te the same. Verba verbs pro-  
 mittendi of promising ac and  
 solvendi of paying regunt go-  
 verne Dativum a Dative case  
 ut as, Promitto I promise tibi  
 thee ac and recipio I take upon  
 me esse observaturum to ob-  
 serve hæc these things sanctis-  
 simè most devoutly Numeravit  
 he hath paid æs alienum the  
 debt mihi unto me. Verba verbs  
 imperandi of commanding, &  
 nuntiandi of shewing requi-  
 runt require dativum a dative  
 case, ut as, Pecunia money  
 collecta hoerded up imperat  
 commandeth, aut or servit  
 serveth cuique every man.  
 Sæpe often caveto beware

quid what dicas thou speakest  
 de quoque viro of any man, &  
 and cui to whom. Dicimus me  
 say tempero I rule & and mo-  
 deror I moderate tibi & te thee.  
 Refero I shew or make relation  
 tibi & ad te to thee. Item like-  
 wise refero ad Senatum I re-  
 hearse a matter to the Senate, id  
 est, propono I propound. Scri-  
 bo I write, mitto I send tibi &  
 ad te to thee. Do I give or send  
 literas a letter tibi to thee, ut  
 that feras thou shouldest beare it  
 ad aliquam to some other. Do I  
 give or send literas a letter ad  
 te to thee, id est, Mitto I send it  
 ut that legas thou shouldest  
 read it. Verba Verbs fidendi of  
 trusting regunt governe dativ-  
 um a dative case ut as, Decet  
 it is meet committere to com-  
 mit nil nothing nisi but lene  
 that which is pleasant to taste  
 vacuis venisto the empty veins  
 Necredas beleve not mulieri  
 a woman ne mortuæ quidem  
 no though shee bee dead. Verba  
 verbs obsequendi of obeying  
 & and repugnandi of resisting  
 regunt govern Dativum a da-  
 tive case: ut as, Pius filius a  
 godly sonn semper alwaies ob-  
 temperat obeith patri his fa-  
 ther. Omnia all things parent  
 obey virtuti vertue, quæ which  
 homines men arant do plow,  
 navigant

## The Syntaxis construed.

navigant doe saile, ædificant doe build: Orabo I will intreat ipsum hunc, this very man, supplicabo I will make supplication huic unto him. Occurrite prevent ye morbo a disease venienti that is a coming. Fortunafortunerepugnat resisteth ignavis precibus sloathfull prayers. At but quædam some ex his of these copulantur are coupled cum aliis casibus with other cases, ut as, Nihil nothing potuit could accedere be added ad amorē to love. Hoc this accessit was added meis malis to my evils. Illud that constat is manifest omnibus seu inter omnes amongst all. Hæc these things non conveniunt fadge not well fratri mecum to my brother & me. Convenit sævis urbis the savage beares agree inter se among themselves. Ausculto tibi, id est obedio, I am ruled by thee. Auscultote, id est audio. I listen to thee. Adamas the Diamond dissidet disagreeeth magneti, seu cum magnete with the loadstone. Certat hee stri- veth cum illo with him, & and Græcanicè after the Greeks illi to him. Noli do not thou pugnare fight duobus, id est contra duos against two. Dic tu tell thou me quo pigno-

re for what wager certes thou wouldest contend mecum with me. Verba verbs minandi of threatening & and irascendi of being angry regunt governe dativum a dative case: ut as, Minatus est he threatned mortem death utrique to both. Nihil est there is no cause quod that succenseat he should bee angry with adolescenti the young man. Sum cum compositis with his compounds præter except possum I am able exigat requireth dativum a dative case: ut as, Rex pius a godly King est is ornamento an ornament reipublicæ to the Common Wealth. Nec neither obest is it against mihi mee, nec neither prodest doth it profit me. Multa many things desunt are wanting petentibus to them which desire multa many things.

VERBA verbes composita compounded cum his præpositionibus with these prepositions, Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, postulant require dativum a dative case, Præ, Ego præluxi I have excelled meis majoribus my ancestors virtute in vertue. Sed bus

## The Syntaxis construed.

**Præo** I go before, **prævincio** I bind before, **præcedo**, I goe before, **præcurro** I run before, **prævertor**, I prevent, **junguntur** are joyned accusativo to an accusative case: **Ad**, **Ne** admodi-  
liaris manum doe not forcibly lay hand albo gallo on a white cocke. **Con**, **Hoc** this conducit maketh for laudituæ thy praise  
**Convixit** nobis he lived with us, **Sub**, **Subolet** uxori my wife smels out quod ego machinor what I goe about. **Ante**, **Antefero**, I preferre iniquissimam pacem most unjust peace, justissimo bello before most just war.  
**Post**, **Posthabeo**, **Postpono**, I esteeme lesse of pecuniam mony. famæ then a good name. **Tamē** yet postposui mea seria I have set my serious affairs after illo-  
rum ludo their pastime. **Qui** who posthabuit made small reckoning of suum commodum his owne commodity **præ** meo commodo in comparison of my benefit. **Ob**, **Quum** when potest she can obrudi be thrust nemi-  
ni upon none itur they come ad me to me. **In**, **Periculum** dan-  
ger impendit hangeth over om-  
nibus all. **Inter**, **Ille** he nō mo-  
do not only interfuit was pre-  
sent at huic negotio this busi-  
nes, sed etiam but also præfuit  
was the chiefe in it. **Pauca** some

ex his of these mutant change  
dativum the dative case, ali-  
quoties sometimes in alium  
casum into another case: ut as  
Alius one præstat excellere a-  
lium another ingenia in wit.  
**Ante** it he excelleth multos vi-  
rorum many men sapientia in  
wisdome. **Hæc** vitia these vi-  
ces insunt in amore are in love  
**Interdico** I forbid tibi thee a-  
qua water & and igni fire.  
**Est**, pro for habeo I have exi-  
git requireth dativum a dative  
case: ut as, **Cuique** est every  
one habet velle suum his owne  
liking, nec neither vivitur doe  
they live voto uno after one de-  
sire. **Namque** for est mihi pa-  
ter I have a father domi at  
home, est injusta noverca I  
have an hard stepmother. **Sup-**  
petit it is sufficient est is con-  
fine like huic this: ut as, **Non**  
est enim for he is not pauper  
poore cui rerum suppetit usus  
who hath plenty of things to use.  
**Sum**, cum multis aliis with  
many others adsciscit taketh un-  
to it **geminum** Dativum a  
double dative case; ut as, **Mare**  
the Sea est exitio a destructi-  
on avidis nautis to greedy mar-  
riners. **Speras** thou hopest fore  
that that will be laudi a praise  
tibi to thee, quod which vertis  
thou impurest vitio a fault mihi

five  
or  
dep  
qui  
case  
pero  
nam  
lus  
eares  
fidel  
comm  
first  
thou  
depop

## The Syntax continued.

to mee. Nemo no body debet ought accipere to receive mimos scoffers sibi to himselfe favori into favor. Est there is a time ubi when hic dativus this dative case, tibi to thee, aut or sibi to him, aut etiam or else mihi to me additur is added nulla necessitatis causa for no necessity sake, at but potius rather festivitatis for pleasure; ut as, Ego I hoc effectum dabo will bring this to passe tibi for thee. Expedi dispatch hoc negotium this business mihi for mee. Ingulo I stab hunc this man suo sibi gladio with his owne sword.

**V**erba transitiva Verbes transitives cujusunque generis of what kind soever sive whether activi active, sive or communis commune, sive or deponentis deponent exigunt require Accusativum an accusative case, ut as, Fugito a void thou percontatorem a busie body nam for idem hee est is garrulus a prater. Patulae aures open eares nec retinent keepe not fideliter surely commissa things committed unto them. Imprimis first of all venerare worship thou Deum God. Aper a Boar depopulatur spoileth agros the

fields. Quinetiam moreover verba verbs quolibet although alioqui otherwise intransitiva no transitives, atque and absoluta neuters admittunt admittunt accusativum an accusative case cognatae significationis of a neere signification; ut as, Nestor vivebat tertiam ætatem lived to the third age, or the third thirtieth yeare, hominum of men. Incomitata she unaccompanied videtur seemeth ire longam viam to goe a tedious way. Servit he serveth duram servitutem a hard bondage. Authores authours mutant change hunc accusativum this accusative non raro often in ablativum into an ablative case, ut as, Videor I seeme diu long vivere vita to continue in life. Ire recta via to goe a straight way. Obiit he dyed morte repentina a sudden death, Sunt there are some quæ which habent have accusativum an accusative case figuratè by a figure; ut as, Nec vox sonat and thy voice sheweth thee not to be hominem an earthly creature. ò Dea O goddesse then certe verily. Qui which simulanc counterfeit Curios the Curii or continent men & and vivunt live bacchanalia in rior and banquetting. Rutilius, olet

## The Syntaxis construed.

*smelleth of pastillos sweet bats.*  
**Gorgonius** hircum a rammish  
*goat.* Verba verbs rogandi of  
*asking,* docendi of *teaching,* ve-  
*stiendi of arraying,* regunt go-  
*verne duplicem accusativum*  
*a double accusative case:* ut as  
**Modò** onely polce tu crave  
*thou veniam pardon Deum of*  
**God.** Dedocebo te I will un-  
*teach thee istos mores those*  
*manners.* Est it is **rediculum** a  
*rediculous thing* te admonere  
*me that thou shouldest admonish*  
*me of istud that.* Induit se cal-  
*ceos he put on his shooes quos*  
*which exuerat hee had put off*  
*prius before.* Verba verbs ro-  
*gandi of asking* interdum  
*sometimes mutant change alte-*  
*rum accusativum the one accu-*  
*sative, in ablativum into an ab-*  
*lative:* ut as, **Obtestemur** let  
*us humbly beseech ipsum him,*  
*què and oremus aske veniam*  
*pardon ab ipso of him.* **Quære**  
*get istam suspicionem this sus-*  
*pition ex illis of them.* Verba  
*verbs vestiendi of arraying in-*  
*terdum sometimes mutant*  
*change alterum accusativum*  
*the one accusative in ablati-*  
*um into an ablative vel or da-*  
*tivum a dative:* ut as, **Induo** te  
*tunica, vel tibi tunicam I put*  
*on thy coat.*

**Quodvis** verbum any verbe  
**Admittit** *admittert* **Abla-**  
*tivum an ablative case* signifi-  
*cantem signifying instrumen-*  
*tum an instrument, aut or cau-*  
*sam the cause, aut or modum*  
*the manner actionis of doing*  
*ut as,* **Jesus** *Iesus subegit sub-*  
*dued Dæmona the Devill non*  
*armis not with weapons, sed*  
*but morte by death.* **Expellas**  
*thou maiest expell naturam na-*  
*ture furca with a forke, tamen*  
*yet usquè recurret it will still*  
*returne.* **Hi** *these certant strive*  
*defendere to defend themselves*  
*jaculis with darts, illi they sa-*  
*xis with stones.* **Gaudeo** I am  
*glad ita me Dii ament as God*  
*shall helpe me gnati causa for*  
*my sonnes sake.* **Vehementer**  
*excanduit he was very pale ita*  
*with anger.* **Invidus** *the envi-*  
*ous man macrescit waxeth lean*  
*opimis rebus at the prosperity*  
*alterius of another.* **Peregic** he  
*performed rem the matter mira*  
*celeritate with wonderful spee-*  
*dinesse* **Viri** O men invigilate  
*bee watchfull, nam for tempora*  
*the seasons diffugiunt passe away*  
*tacito gressu with a still going*  
*on, que and annus the yeare*  
*convertitur is gone about nul-*  
*lo sono with no sound.* **Dum** so  
*long as vires strength què and*  
*anni years sinunt doe suffer to-*  
*lerate*



## The Syntaxis construed.

*lerate endure laborem paine ;*  
*curva senecta crooked old age*  
*veniet will come jam ere it be*  
*long tacito pede with a silent*  
*foot. Præpositio a Preposition*  
*aliquando sometimes additur*  
*is added ablativo to the abla-*  
*tive case causæ of the cause &*  
*and modi of the manner actio-*  
*nis of doing : ut as Baccharis*  
*thou ragest like a madman præ*  
*ebrietas for very drunkenness*  
*Tractavit he hath intreated ho-*  
*minem the man summa cum*  
*humanitate with very great*  
*courtesie. Nomen pretii the*  
*word of price subicitur is put*  
*after quibuslibet verbis any*  
*verbs in ablativo casu in the*  
*ablative case : ut as Non eme-*  
*rim I bought it not teruntio for*  
*a dodkin seu or vitiosa nuce a*  
*worme-eaten nut. Ea victoria*  
*that victory stetit multo san-*  
*guine cost much blood ac and*  
*vulneribus wounds. Vili of no*  
*value, paulo for a little, mini-*  
*mo for as little as may be, mag-*  
*no for much, nimio for over-*  
*much, plurimo for very much,*  
*dimidio for halfe , duplo for*  
*double, adjiciuntur are put sæ-*  
*pè often sine substantivis with-*  
*out substantives: ut as Redime*  
*ransome te thy selfe captum be-*  
*ing caught quam queas mini-*  
*mo for as little as thou canst.*  
*Triticum wheate venit is sold*

*viliat at a low rate. Fames bun-*  
*ger constat costeth parvo little;*  
*fastidiû disdain magno much.*  
*Higenitiv these genitives po-*  
*siti put sine substantivis with-*  
*out substantives excipiuntur*  
*are excepted. Tanti for so*  
*much , quanti for how much ;*  
*pluris for more , minoris for*  
*lesse, tantivis so great as ye list,*  
*tantidem for so much , quanti-*  
*libet as great as may be, quati-*  
*cunq; how great soever ; ut*  
*as , Eris thou shalt be , tantû*  
*of such price aliis to others quâ-*  
*ti as fueris thou shalt be tibi to*  
*thy selfe. Non vendo I sell not*  
*pluris for more quam than aliis*  
*others, fortasse etiâ yeaper ad-*  
*venture minoris lesse. Pri-*  
*mus vix scarcely tanti fuit was*  
*so much worth totaq; Troja &*  
*whole Troy. Sin but if substanti-*  
*va substantives addatur be ad-*  
*ded, offeruntur they are used in*  
*ablativo in the ablative case:*  
*ut as docuit hee taught tanta*  
*mercede for so great price, quâ-*  
*ta as nemo no body hactenus*  
*hitherto. Vendidi I have sold*  
*minori pretio for lesse price*  
*quam than emi I have bought.*  
*Etiâ also valeo I am worth in-*  
*terdum sometimes reperitur is*  
*found junctû joyned cum accu-*  
*sativo with an accusative case:*  
*ut as, Dicti they were called*



## The Syntaxis construed,

denarii ten-penny peeces quod because valebant they were in value denos ten peeces æris of brasse mony, quinarii five penny peeces quod because quinos five pennyp peeces. Verba Verbs abundādi of abounding, implendi of filling, onerandi of loading, & and diversa divers his to these gaudent ablativo govern an ablativ case: ut as Antipho abundas thou exceedest amore in love. Malo I had rather have virum a man indigentē wanting pecunia mony, quam than pecuniam money viro a man. Sylla explevit barba filled omnes suos all his souldiers divitiis with riches. Expedi discharge te thyselfe hoc crimine of this crime. Quibus mendaciis with what lies homines nequissimi onerant doe most wicked men barthen te thee? Ego levabo I will ease te thee hoc fasce of this fardle. Participavit hee acquainted aliquem familiarem some familiar friend suo sermone with his speech. Ex quibus of which quædam some nonnunquam sometimes etiam in genitivum feruntur govern also a genitive case: ut as, Quam dives homo rich nivei pecoris in cattell white as snow, quam abundans homo abounding with lacte milke. Quasi as though tu

indigeas thou stoodst in need of hujus patris this father. Quid est what is there in hac causa in this matter quod which egeat needeth defensionis defence? Implentur they are filled with veteris Bacchi old wine, pinguisque ferinx and fat venison. Postquam after that dextra his right hand fuit was saturata filled with cædis slaughter. Omnes labores all pains fuere were levēs easie mihi to me præterquam quod save that carendum erat tui I must needs want thee Participavit paternum servum hee made his fathers man privy to sui consilii his counsell. Fungor I doe a duty, fruor I enjoy utor I use, & and similia such like junguntur are ioyned ablativo to an ablativ case: ut as Qui they which volunt will adipisci get veram gloriam true praise, fungantur officiis let them discharge their duties. justitiæ of justice. Est it is optimum an excellent thing frui to take profit by aliena in sania another mans folly luvat it is a good helpe si if utare you can use bono animo a good courage. in re mala in a bad matter. Aspice behold ut how omnia all things lætentur are glad venturo seculo for the age to come. Qui who tam insolenter glori-

## The Syntaxis construed.

gloriarentur *did so proudly*  
 gloria sua victoria *in their vi-*  
 ctory. Diruit *he pulleth downe*  
 ædificat *he buildeth, mutat he*  
 changeth quadrata *squared*  
 things rotundis *for round.* Ve-  
 scor carnibus *I eate flesh.*  
 Haud equidem me dignor *now*  
 truly *I think not my self worthy*  
 of tali honore *such honor.* Ut  
 that gaudeat *hee may rejoyce*  
 malis alienis *at other mens*  
 harmes. Superfedendū est *we*  
 must leave off multitudinem *the*  
 multitude exemplorum *of ex-*  
 amples. Numeravit *he accoun-*  
 ted eum *him* societate *in the*  
 fellowship regni *of the kingdom*  
 Semper *alwaies* communica-  
 bo te mensa mea, *I will give*  
 thee meat at my table. Prose-  
 quor te amore, id est, amo *I*  
 love thee. Prosequor te laude,  
 id est, laudo, *I praise thee :*  
 Prosequor te honore, id est,  
 honoro *I honor thee.* Afficio te  
 gaudio, id est, exhaloro *I*  
 make thee merry. Afficio te sup-  
 plicio, id est, punio *I punish*  
 thee : Afficio te dolore id est,  
 contristo *I make thee sad.* Me-  
 reor *I deserve* cum adverbis  
 with these adverbs, benè *well,*  
 malè *ill,* melius *better,* pejùs  
 worse, optimè *as well as maybe*  
 pessimè *as ill as may be,* adhæ-  
 ret clea verb to ablativo an ab-  
 lative case cum præpositione

with this preposition de, ut as,  
 Nunquam benè meritus es  
 thou never deservest well de  
 me of me. Erasmus, meritus  
 est deserved optimè *as well as*  
 could be de lingua Latina *of*  
 the Latine tongue. Catilina  
 Catilinemeruit deserved pes-  
 sime *as ill as could bee* de Re-  
 publica *of the Common wealtb.*  
 Quædama verba some verbes  
 accipiendi *of receiving,* distā-  
 di *of being distant,* & au-  
 ferendi *of taking away* optant  
 doe desire ablativum an abla-  
 tive case cum præpositione  
 with a Preposition: ut as Jam-  
 pridem long since audiveram  
 I had heard it such that ex multis  
 of many. Ira their anger vix  
 hardly abstinet abstaineth à  
 trepido magistro from their  
 trembling master. Est it is for-  
 tuitum a thing that falleth out  
 by chance nasci to bee born à  
 principibus of Princes. Imper-  
 ator the Emperor procul ab-  
 est is far distant ab *from*  
 the City. Hic ablativus this  
 ablative case vertitur is tur-  
 ned aliquando sometimes in  
 dativum into a dative: ut as,  
 Si if nescis thou knowest not  
 vivere to live rectè orderly di-  
 scede go thy waies peritis from  
 them that have skill. Est it  
 is virtus a virtut abstenuisse  
 to have abstained bonis plati-

## The Syntaxis construed,

ris from good things which have  
 liked us, Ait she said nate Dea,  
 O thou that art borne of a god-  
 desse heu alas fuge be packing,  
 eripeque te and convey thy  
 selfe quickly his flammis from  
 these flames. Ablativus an  
 ablative case significans signi-  
 fying mensuram the measure  
 excessus of exceeding adjici-  
 tur is put Verbis to Verbs, quæ  
 which obtinent have vim the  
 force comparationis of compa-  
 rison : ut as, Existimabat hee  
 thought it deforme a very un-  
 seemely thing superari to be ex-  
 celled ab us of those virtu-  
 tibus in vertues, quos whom  
 præstaret he excelled digni-  
 tate in honour. Ablativus the  
 ablative case sumptus taken  
 absolute absolutely additur is  
 added quibuslibet verbis to  
 any Verbs : ut as, Christus  
 Christ natus est was born im-  
 perante Augusto when Au-  
 gustus was Emperour, cruci-  
 fixus crucified imperante Ti-  
 berio when Tiberius was Em-  
 perour. Credo I thinke pud-  
 citiam chastity moratam stay-  
 ed in terris on the earth, Sa-  
 turno Rege when Saturn was  
 King. Nihil nothing despe-  
 randum is to be despaired of,  
 Christo, duce Christ being  
 our Captaine, & and auspice

Christo Christ being our lea-  
 der. Audito when it was heard  
 Christum jam venisse that  
 Christ was already come, Ma-  
 ria Mary cucurrit ran. Casus  
 auferendi the ablative case  
 additur is put quibusdam ver-  
 bis to some verbes per Synec-  
 dochen by the trope Synecdo-  
 che & and accusativus the ac-  
 cusative case poeticè after the  
 manner of Poets; ut as Ægro-  
 tat he is sicke animo in minde  
 magis rather quàm than cor-  
 pore in body Candet dentes  
 his teeth are white. Rubet ca-  
 pillos his haïres are red. Ta-  
 men yet quædam some effe-  
 runtur are used in gignendi  
 casu in the genitive case; ut as,  
 Facis thou dealest absurdè ab-  
 surdly qui which angas te ani-  
 mi tormentest thy selfe in mind.  
 Examinatus he being amazed,  
 pendet animi doubteth in his  
 minde. Despiebam mentis I  
 doted in minde. Discrutior a-  
 nimi I am troubled in minde.  
 quia because abeundum est  
 mihi I must goe ab domo from  
 home. Diversi casus divers ca-  
 ses diversæ rationis of divers  
 reasons possunt may apponi be  
 put eidem verbo to the same  
 verbe, ut as, Dedit hee delive-  
 red vestem his garment mihi to  
 me pignori to gage te præsentem  
 thou

## The Syntax construed.

thou being present propria manu with his owne hand. Ablativus the ablative case agentis of the doer, sed but antecedente præpositione when a preposition goeth before, additur is added passivis to passives, & interdum and sometimes dativus a dative: ut as, laudatur he is commended ab his of these culpatur blamed ab illis of those. Honesta honest things non occulta not hidden petuntur are desired bonis viris of good men. Quorum participia whose participles frequentius very often Dativis gaudēt governe Datives, ut as, Nulla none tuarum sororum of thy sisters. audita was heard mihi by me nec nor visa scene. Oblitusque both forgotten meorum of mine & and obliviscendus to bee forgotten illis of them. Cæteri casus other cases manent stay in passivis in the passives, qui which fuerunt have beene activorum the actives: ut as, Accusaris thou art accused furti of theft à me by me. Habeberis thou shalt be accounted ludibrio a laughing stocke. Dedoceberis thou shalt bee otherwise taught istos mores these manners à me by mee. Privaberis thou shalt bee deprived magistratu

of thy office. Vapulo I am beaten. vā neo I am sold, liceo I am prized, exulo I am banished, fio I am made, neutro-passiva being neuter passives habent have passivam constructionem the passive construction: ut as, Vapulabis thou shalt bee beaten, à præceptore of my Master. Malo I had rather spoliari be spoiled à cive by a Citizen, quam than venire bee sold ab hoste by an enemy. Quid what fiet will bee done ab illo by him? Virtus vertue licet is prized parvo pretio at a low rate omnibus by all men. Cur why exulat Philosophia is Philosophy banished à conviviis from banquets. Verbainfinita Verbs of the Infinitive mood subjiciuntur familiariter are usually put after quibusdam some tū both verbis verbs rum and also adjectivis adjectives: ut as, Juvat it delights them morari that he should stay usq; a while, & and conferre gradum to go neere him. Amor love jussit commanded scribere to write quæ the things which puduit it were a shame dicere to speake. Pontice O Ponticus, vis wilt thou fieri be made dives rich? cupias covet nil nothing. Et anderat hee was tum then dignus worthy amari to be

## The Syntaxis construed.

be loved. Gens humana mankind audax aduenterous perpeti to endure. omnia all things ruit runneth headlong per veritum nefas through mischief forbidden. Interdum sometimes verba infinita verbs of the Infinitive Mood ponuntur are put figuratè by a figure & and absolute absolutely: ut as Hæccine what that these flagitia wickednesses fieri should be committed? Subauditur there is understood decet becometh it, oportet becometh it, par est it meet, æquum est it fit, aut aliquid simile or some like verbe. Terrere he made them afraid criminibus novis with new crimes, hinc hereupon spargere he cast abroad ambiguas voces doubtfull speeches in vulgum amongst the common sort, & and conscins being guilty querere did seeke arma weapons: id est, that is, terreat he did make afraid, spargebat hee cast abroad, querebat he did seeke.

**G**erundia Gerunds five or voces Gerundivæ words like Gerunds, & and Supina Supines regunt governe casus the cases Verborum suorum of their own verbs: ut as, Effertor I am carried away studio videndi with a desire to see parentes

my parents. Utendum est we must make use of ætate our time ætas our time præterit passetb away cito pede with. a speedy pace. Mittimus we send scitatu to require of oracula the oracles Phœbi of Apollo. Gerundia Gerunds in di pendent doe depend à quibusdam of some tum botb substantivis substantives tum and also adjectivis adjectives, ut as, Et and quæ tanta causa what so great reason fuit tibi had you videndi to see Romam Rome. Innatus amor naturall love habendi to have honey urget urgeth Geotropias apes the Athenian bees Aeneas jam already certus eundi fully determined to go celsa in puppi in his tall ship. Infinitivus modus the infinitive mood ponitur is put loco in stead Gerundii of a Gerund Poeticè after the manner of Poets: ut as, Quibus studium who have a desire tueri to defend arva their fields. Peritus skillfull medicare to heale or cure. Interdum sometimes etiam likewise Genitivus pluralis the genitive case plural non inveniuntè not unelegantly adicitur is put gerundii vocibus with Gerunds: ut as, Quum when contulistem me I had gone in forum into the market illorum videndi gratia for to see

## The Syntaxis construed!

see them. Date grant copiam leave crescendi novarum for new comedies to increase. Licentia liberty est concessa is granted diripiendi pomorum to snatch apples atque opsoniorum and victuals. Gerundia gerunds in do pendent do depend ab his præpositionibus of these prepositions, a, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro: ut as Ignavi idle boyes citò deterrentur are soon discouraged à discendo from learning. Amor love & amicitia friendship, utrumq; both the one and the other dictum est is derived ab amando of loving. Ueberior gloria greater glory comparatur is gotten ex defendendo by defending quam than ex accusando by accusing. Consultatur they do consult de transendo of passing over in Galliam into France Rectè scribendiratio the means to write well conjuncta est is joyned cum loquendo with speakeing. Petam I will require mercedem a recompence ab hoste of the enemy pro vapulando for being beaten. Ponuntur they are put & absque præpositione without a preposition: ut as, Vitium vice alitur is nourished què and crecit increaseth regendo by governing it. Disces thou shalt

learne scribere to write scribendo by writing. Gerundia Gerunds in dum pendent doe depend ab his Præpositionibus of these prepositions, inter, ante ad, ob, propter: ut as, Este be ye hilares merry inter cœnandum at supper time. Tollent they will take ingentes animos lusty courages ante domandum before they be tamed. Locus amplissimus a most large place ad agendum to plead in. Ne acceperis take not munus a reward ob absolvendum to discharge men. Veni I come propter redimendum for to ransom te thee. Cum when necessitas necessity significatur is signified, ponuntur they are put citra Præpositionem without a preposition, addito verbo est, the Verbe Est being added, ut as, Orandum est we must pray, ut that sit there may be mens sana in a sound mind in corpore sano in a sound body. Vigilandum est ei hee must watch qui who cupit desireth vincere to overcome. Gerundii voces Gerunds vertuntur are turned in nomina Adjectiva into Nouns Adjectives: ut as, Tantus amor so great a love florum of flowers, & gloria glory generandi mellis of making honey. Est it is proximum the very next.



## The Syntaxis construed.

*next thing latrocinio to robbery, duci to be drawn præmio by a bribe ad accusandos homines to accuse men. Cur why adeo delectaris art thou so delighted criminibus inferendis in bringing accusations?*

**P**Rius Supinum the first *Supine* significat signifieth active actively, & and sequitur followeth verbum a verbe, aut or participium a participle significans signifying motum a moving ad locum to a place: ut as, Veniunt they come spectatum to see, veniunt they come, ut that ipsæ they spectentur may bee seene. Milites the souldiers sunt missi are sent speculatum to view arcem the Tower. Illa vero but these phrases, Do I give venum to be sold, Do I give filiam my daughter nuptum to be married habent have latentum motum an hidden motion. At but hoc Supinum this Supine in neutro-passivis in neuter-passives, & and cum infinito with the infinitive Mood iri, significat signifieth passivè passively: ut as, Ego I dudum ere while conductus sum was hired coctum to dresse meat, non vapulatum not to bee beaten. Postquam after that audierat hee had

heard non datum iri that shee should not be given uxorem a wife filio to his son. Dicunt men speake Poetice after the manner of Poets, Eo I goe, visere to visit. Vado I go videre to see. Et also ponitur it is put absolute absolutely cum verbo with the verbe Est; ut as, Actum est the matter is past cure, illicet you may go when you list, periisti you are utterly undone Itum est hee went in viscera into the bowels terræ of the earth. Cessatum est satis you have been idle long enough. Posterius supinum the latter supine significat signifieth passivè passively, & and sequitur followeth nomina Adjectiva nouns Adjectives: ut as; Sum I am extra noxam without fault, sed but non est it is not facile an easie matter purgatu to be cleared. Quod that which est is foedum foule or dishonest factu to be done, idem the same est is & also turpe dishonest dictu to be spoken. Arbitramur wee thinke hunc this man dignum worthy spectatu to bee regarded, quod which non movetur is not moved pecunia with money. In istis verò but in these phrases Surgit hee riseth cubitu from bed: Redit hee rerurneth venatu from hunting: Cubit



## The Syntaxis construed.

in & venatu videntur  
seeme censenda to be thought  
porius rather nomina nounes  
quam than supina supines.

**Q**uæ nounes which signifi-  
cant signifie partem tem-  
poris part of time, usurpantur  
are used frequentius very often  
in ablativo in the ablative  
case, raro seldome in accusa-  
tivo in the accusative: ut as,  
Nemo mortalium no man li-  
ving sapit is wise omnibus ho-  
ris at all houres. Mendæ ble-  
mishes latent are not seene  
nocte by night. Id tempus  
about that time creatus est he  
was created Consul. Quan-  
quam although hic in this  
place videtur there seemeth  
esse to be eclipsis a defect, præ-  
positionis of the preposition per  
by vel or sub under. Quæ au-  
tē but nouns which denotant  
do signifie durationem durance  
& and continuationem conti-  
nuance temporis of time effe-  
runtur are uttered in accusa-  
tivo in the accusative, & in-  
terdum and sometimes in abla-  
tivo in the ablative: ut as,  
Iam now hic in this place reg-  
nabitur Kings shall reigne ter-  
centum totos annos full three  
hundred yeeres. Ianua the  
gate apri Dixit of the blacke

God of hell patet lyeth open  
noctes atque dies nights and  
daies. Tamen yet hic in this  
place poteris you may requie-  
scere rest mecum with mee  
hac nocte this night. Impe-  
ravit hee raigned triennio three  
yeeres, & decem mensibus  
and ten moneths octoque die-  
bus and eight dayes. Etiam  
also, dicimus wec say, In pau-  
cis diebus within a few dayes.  
De die by day: De nocte by  
night: promitto I promise in  
diem against a day. Commo-  
do I lend in mensem for a  
month. Annos ad quinquaginta  
natus about fifty yeeres  
old. Studui I have studied per  
tres annos about three yeeres.  
Puer a boy id ætatis of that  
age. Non plus triduum aut  
triduo not more than the space  
of three dayes. Tertio vel ad  
tertium about the third calen-  
das vel calendarum of the  
calends.

**S**patium the space loci of a  
place effertur is uttered in  
accusativo in the accusative  
case, & interdum and some-  
times in ablativo in the abla-  
tivo: ut as, Dic tell me qui-  
bus in terris in what part of  
the earth spatium the breadth  
locli of heaven pateat lieth o-  
per

## The Syntaxis construed?

*pen tres ulnas three elles non amplius no more, & and eris thou shalt bee mihi unto mee magnus Apollo the great Apollo. Jam now procefferam I had gone forth mille passus a mile. Abest hee is distant bidui two dayes journey, subintelligitur there is understood spacium vel spacio a space itinere vel iter a journey. Abest hee is distant ab urbe from the City quingentis millibus passuum five hundred thousand paces.*

**NOMINA** appellativa *nounes appellatives, & and nomina names majorum locorum of the greater places adduntur are added ferè commonly cum præpositione with a preposition verbis to verbes significantibus signifying motum motion aut or actionem action in loco in a place, ad locum to a place, à loco from a place, aut or per locum by a place; ut as, Versatur hee is conversant in foro in the Court. Meruit hee served sub rege under the King in Gallia in France. Illiades the Trojan women ibant went ad templum to the temple non æque Palladis of unjust Pal-las. Majores natu nobiles*

*the elder noble men legantur are sent in embassage in Hispaniam into Spaine. Discedens I departed è Sicilia out of Sicilie veni came Rhodum to Rhodes. Ibis thou shalt goe per mare by Sea ad Indos to the Indians. Omne verbum every verbe genitivum admittit governeth agentive proprii nominis of the proper name loci of a place, in quo wherein actio an action fit is done, modo so that fit it bee primæ vel secundæ declinationis of the first or second declension, & and singularis numeri singular number; ut as, Quid what faciam shall I doe Romæ at Rome; mentiri nescio I cannot lie Samia fuit was mihi mater my mother, ea shee habitabat dwelt Rhodi at Rhodes. Hi genitivi these genitives, humi on the ground domi at home, militiæ in war belli in war sequuntur doe follow formam the form propriorum of proper names; ut as, Viximus we lived simul together domi at home bellicque and in war. Arma weapons sunt are parva little worth foris abroad nisi except est there bee consilium counsell domi at home. Domi at home non patitur suffereth not alios genitivos other genitives cases secundum*

## The Syntax construed.

cum with him, quam than  
 meæ mine, tuæ thine, suæ his,  
 nostræ ours, vestræ yours, ali-  
 enæ another mans, ut as, Ve-  
 scor I eate domi meæ at  
 my own house, non alienæ not  
 at another mans. Verum but  
 si if proprium nomen the  
 proper name loci of a place  
 fuerit bee duntaxat onely  
 pluralis numeri of the plu-  
 rall number, aut or tertiæ  
 declinationis the third declen-  
 sion ponitur it is put in dativo  
 in the dative case aut or abla-  
 tivo ablative: ut as, Colchus  
 an Asian an or Assyrius a Sy-  
 rian, nutritus one brought up  
 Thebes at Thebes an or Argis  
 at Argos. Getulicus scribit  
 writerh Lentulum genitum  
 that Lentulus was borne Ty-  
 buri at Tybur. Præsidium  
 the garrison Anxuri at Anxur  
 neglectum is neglected. Fuit  
 bee was Carthagine at Car-  
 thage cum una sola legione  
 with one onely band of souldiers  
 Ventosus I being unconstant  
 amor doe love Tybur Tybur  
 Romæ at Rome, Romam Rome  
 Tybure at Tybur. Quum when  
 tu thou mentias hospitum con-  
 vomeres didst vomit ap thy  
 hosts good cheere, Narbone  
 at Narbon. Comendo I com-  
 mend tibi unto thee domum  
 ejus his house quæ which est

is Sycione at Sycion. Sic in  
 like manner utimur wee use ru-  
 ri vel rure in the Country in  
 ablative in the ablative case,  
 ut as Continet se he keeps him-  
 selfe fere commonly ruri in the  
 country. Est tibi thou hast  
 far modicum a little corner rure  
 paterno at thy fathers coun-  
 try farme. Proprium the proper  
 name loci of a place apponitur  
 is put verbis to verbs signifi-  
 cantibus signifying motum a  
 motion ad locum to a place, in  
 accusativo in the accusative  
 case, ut as, Concessi I went  
 Cantabrigiam to Cambridge  
 ad capiendum ingenti cul-  
 tum to get learning: Eo Lon-  
 dinum, I goe to London, ad  
 merces emendas, to buy wares  
 Ad hunc modum after this  
 sort utimur wee use rus the  
 Countrey, & and domus an  
 house; ut as, Ego ibo I will goe  
 rus into the countrey. Capellæ  
 my goats, saturæ ye being fulite  
 go ye domum home. Hesperus  
 the evening venit draweth on,  
 ite bee yee packing. Proprium  
 the proper name loci of a place  
 adjicitur is put verbis to verbs  
 significantibus signifying mo-  
 tum motion à loco from a  
 place, aut or per locum by a  
 place in ablative in the abla-  
 tive case; ut as, Nisi but that  
 antehere to fore profectus esses

## The Syntaxis construed.

*you had gon Roma from Rome, nunc now relinqueres you shall leave eam it. Sum I am facturus about to make iter my journey Eboraco five per Eboracum by Yorke. Ad eusdem modum after the same manner domus an house & and rus the country usurpantur are used: ut as, Nuper of late exiit he went domo from home. Timeo I feare ne lest that pater my father redierit be returned rure out of the country.*

**H**Æc tria Impersonalia *these three Impersonals,* interest it maketh matter or forceth, refert it skilleth or booteth, & and est it concerneth, annectuntur are joyned quibusslibet genitivis to any genitives præter hos ablativos except these ablatives fæmininos feminines. Meâ mine, tuâ thine, suâ his, nostrâ ours, vestrâ yours, & and cuiâ, whose: ut as Interest it concerneth magistratus a magistrate tueri to defend bonos the good, animadvertere in malos to punish the bad. Multum refert it is very profitable Christianæ reipublicæ for a Christian common wealth. Episcopus esse that the Bishops be doctos learned & and pios

godly. Est it is the point prudentis of a wise man, dissimulare to winke at multa many things. Tuâ refert it is expedient for thee nosse to know te ipsum thy selfe. Ea cædes that murder potissimum chiefly datur is imputed crimini a crime ei to him cuiâ interfuit whom it concerned non ei not to him cuiâ nihil interfuit whom it nothing concerned. Et also illi genitivi those genitives adjiciuntur are added, tanti for so much, magni for much, parvi for little, quancunque how great soever tantidem for so much; ut as magni refert it is greatly to bee regarded quibuscum with whom vixeris thou ledest thy life. Tanti refert it so greatly behoveth agere to doe honesta honest things. Vestrâ parvâ interest it little toucheth you. Et and interest it belongeth ad meam laudem to my commendation. Hæc impersonalia these impersonals feruntur are carried in dativum into the dative case: Accidit it falleth out certum est, it is sure, contingit it chanceth, constat it manifestly knowne, confert it helpeth, competit it agreeth, or is convenient, conducit it is good and availeable, conve

## The Syntaxis construed.

nit it is meet, placet it pleaseth, displicet it displeaseth, dolet it grieveth, expedit it is expedient, evenit it happeneth, liquet it is cleere, liberit contenteth or liketh, licet it is lawfull, nocet it hurteth, obest it hindreth, prodest it profiteth, præstat it is better, patet it is open, stat it is resolved, restat it remaineth, benefic it happeneth well, malefic it happeneth ill, satisfit it is satisfied, superest it remaineth, sufficit it is sufficient, vacat pro otium est there is leasure : ut as Convenit mihi tecum I and thou agree together. Præstat it is better mihi for mee emori utterly to dye per virtutem by my manhood, quam than vivere to live per dedecus in disgrace. Non vacat Iovi Jupiter is not at leasure adesse to be present exquis rebus at small matters. Dolet it grieveth imprudenti the unwarie & libero adolescenti and frank young man dictum that it was spoken. Malefic it falleth out ill privignis to sonnes in law à noverca by their

stepmother. Benefic it cometh well to passe nobis to us à Deo from God. Stat mihi, id est, statutum est I am determined renovare to renue casus omnes all hazards. Hæc impersonalia these impersonalls, juvat it delighteth, decet it becommeth, cum compositis with their compounds, delectat it delighteth, oportet it behoveth, exigunt require accusandi casum an accusative case : ut as juvat me it delighteth mee ire to goe per altum by sea. Decet it becommeth uxorem a wife curare to looke to ædes her house. Dedecet it becommeth not viros men rixari to scold muliebriter like women. Oportet it behoveth patremfamilias an householder esse to bee vendacem a seller, non emacem not a buyer. Præpositio verò but the preposition Ad additur is added propriè properly his to these, attinet it belongeth, pertinet it pertaineth, spectat it tendeth unto or lyeth upon, ut as Visæ will you me dicere that I speake

## The Syntaxis construed.

quod ~~that~~ *which* attinet  
*belongeth* ad te *unto thee*?  
 Spectat it *belongeth* ad om-  
 nes to all *benè vivere* to  
*live well*, pertinet it *appert-*  
*taineth* in utramq; partem  
 to both parts. Accusativus  
 an *accusative* case cum ge-  
 nitivo *with a genitive* sub-  
 jicitur is put after his im-  
 personalibus *these imperson-*  
*als*, Pœnitet it *repenteth*,  
 tædet it *irketh* or *wearieth*,  
 miseret it *pityeth*, misere-  
 scit it *hath compassion* on pu-  
 det it *shameth*, piget it *grie-*  
*vet*h, ut as Si *if* vixisset *hee*  
*had lived* ad centesimum  
 annū to the *hundreth yeere*,  
 non pœniteret eū it would  
 not *repent him* senectutis  
 suæ of his *old age*. Tædet  
 it *irketh* animam meam *my*  
*soule* vitæ meæ of my *life*.  
 Miseret te *thou* *hast* com-  
 passion on aliorum *others*.  
 Nec miseret I *neither* pi-  
 zie, nec pudet nor am *as* sha-  
 med tui of *thee*. Quidem  
 indeed piget it *grieveth*,  
 pudetque and *ashameth*  
 me meæ fratris for my *bro-*  
*ther*. Nonnulla imperso-  
 nalia *some impersonals* re-  
 migrant *doe* *returne* back

aliquando *sometimes* in  
 personalia into *personals*,  
 ut as Arbuta *the shrubs*  
 humilesque myricæ and  
 the low *Tamyrices* non ju-  
 vant *delight* not omnes *all*  
*men*. Namque *for* mollia  
 regna *womanish* *kingdomes*  
 decent *become* animos  
 tuos *thy courage*. Arbor a  
 tree producta ad frugem  
 growne up to *bear* fruit de-  
 lectat *delighteth* agrico-  
 lam *the husbandman*. Ne-  
 mo no *man* commiserescit  
 pieth *miserorum* the  
*miserable* Non pudet  
 istud *Doth* not this thing  
 shame te *thee*? Non pudet  
 hæc *Doe* not these things  
 shame te *thee*? Cœpit it  
 beginneth, incipit it *begin-*  
*neth*, desinit it *ceaseth*, de-  
 bet it *ought*, solet it *is*  
*wont*, & and potest it *may*  
 juncta being *joynd* imper-  
 sonalibus to *impersonalls*,  
 induunt take upon them,  
 formam the *forme* imper-  
 sonalium of *impersonalls*, ut  
 as Ubi primum so *soone* as  
 cœperit it *began* non  
 convenire to *bee* no agree-  
 ment quæstio a *question*  
 oriebatur *did* arise. Solet  
 it

## The Syntaxis construed,

it is wont *tædere* to grieve  
*avaros* the covetous *impendi*  
*dii* of charge. Definit it  
*ceaseth* *tædere* to grieve  
*illum* him *studii* of his stu-  
*die*. Debet it ought *pudere*  
to shame *sacerdotem* the  
Priest *in* *scitix* of ignorance.  
Non potest it is not possible  
*ad summum* pervenire that  
the principall end should bee  
attained nisi but *ex princi-*  
*piis* by the beginnings. Ver-  
bum impersonale a *verbe*  
*impersonall* *passivæ* vocis  
of the passive voice obtinet  
*bath* *similem* casum the  
like case *cum personalibus*  
*passivis* with personalls  
*passives* : ut as *Pugnatur*  
*ab hostibus* the enemies  
*fought* *constantèr* without  
giving over. *Qui quidem*  
*casus* which case indeed  
*interdum* sometimes non  
*exprimitur* is not expressed:  
ut as *Discumbitur* they sit  
*downe* *strato ostro* upon  
*scarlet* spread abroad. Ver-  
bum impersonale a *verbe*  
*impersonall* *passivæ* vocis  
of the passive voyce potest  
*may accipi* bee taken pro  
*singulis personis* for everie  
person *utriusque numeri*

of both numbers indiffe-  
renter indifferently : ut as  
*statur* it is stood, id est, *sto*  
*I stand*, *stas* thou standest,  
*stat* hee standeth, *stamus*  
*wee stand*, *statis* yee stand,  
*stant* they stand : videlicet  
that is to say *ex vi* by the  
force obliqui of an oblique  
case *adjuncti* joyned unto it,  
ut as *Statur* a me, id est,  
*sto I stand* : *Statur* ab illis,  
id est, *stant they stand*.

**P**articipia Participles  
regunt governe casus  
the cases Verborum of  
the verbs, a quibus  
*verbo* of derivantur they  
are derived: ut as *Tendens*  
*holding* *duplices* *palmas*  
his two hands *ad sydera*  
towards the skies, *refert*  
*voce* hee uttereth *talia* such  
things. *Capellæ* the young  
goats referent *domum*  
will come home *ubera*  
their udders *distentia* stret-  
ched out *lacte* with milke.  
*Diligendus* to be beloved  
*ab omnibus* of all. *Quam-*  
*vis* although *dativus* the  
dative case est is *usitator*  
more used in his in these :  
ut as *Chremes* *restat*



## The Syntaxis construed.

*remaineth qui who est is exorandus to be earnestly intreated mihi of mee. Voces Participiorum participles cum when sunt they are made nomina nounes postulant require genetivum a genetive case, ut as Appetens greedy alieni of another mans goods. Profusus lavishing sui, of his owne. Cupientissimus most desirous tui of thee. Inexpertus unexperienced belli in warre. Indotus unskilfull pilæ at the ball. Exosus hating, perosus bearing a deadly hatred, pertæsus weary, significant signifie active actively, & and feruntur are carried in accusativum into an accusative case : ut as Perosus utterly detesting immundam segniticm foule idlenesse. Astronomus an Astronomer exosus that abhorreth mulieres women ad unam in generall. Pertæsus weary of iguaviam suam his owne slothfulness. Exosus hated & and perosus hated unto death etiam also leguntur are read cum dandi casu with a dative case, videlicet*

*that is significantia signifying passivè passively : ut as Germani the Germans perosusunt are utterly detested Romanis of the Romans. Exosus hated Deo of God & sanctis and of the Saints. Natus borne, prognatus borne, satus sowne or sprung, cretus come up or growne, cretus created or framed, ortus risen, editus brought forth, in ablativum feruntur governe an ablative case : ut as Bona an honest damselfe prognata borne bonis parentibus of good parents. Sate O thou that art descended of sanguine the bloud Divûm of the Gods. Quo sanguine of what bloud cretus is hee come ? Venus orta mari come of the Sea, præstat mare maketh the Sea better eunti for the passenger, Editus brought forth of terra the earth.*

**E**N & Ecee adverbis adverbs demonstrandi of shewing, adjuoguntur are joyned frequentius very often nominativo with a nominative case, rarius very seldome accusativo

## The Syntaxis construed,

*fativo with an accusative : trey ? Quo terrarum into*  
*ut as En loe where is what part of the world a-*  
*Priamus, etiam hic biit is hee gone ? Invenitur*  
*even here sua præmia his he is found nusquam loci*  
*rewards sunt laudi are his in no place. Ventum est it is*  
*praise. Ecce loe what is come to eò impudentiæ*  
*status noster our state tibi that impudence. Temporis*  
*for thee. En see quatuor of time, ut as Nunc now, tunc*  
*aras foure altars : Ecce see at that time, tum then, in-*  
*duas two tibi for thee terea in the, meane while,*  
*Daphni Daphnia, duoque pridie the day before, po-*  
*altaria and two altars stridiè the day after : ut as*  
*Phœbo for Phœbus. En & Poteram I could doe nil no-*  
*ecce exprobantis ad- thing tunc temporis at that*  
*verbs of upbraiding ne sunt time ampliùs more quàm*  
*tur are knit soli accusati- than flere weepe Inierant*  
*vo to accusative case onely, they entred pugnâ the fight*  
*ut as En animum see his pridie the day before ejus*  
*disposition & mentem and dièi that day pridie the day*  
*his minde. En habitum see before Calendarũ seu Ca-*  
*his fashion. Ecce autem but lendas the Calends. Quan-*  
*lo alterum another. Quæ titatis of quantitie : ut as*  
*dam Adverbia certaine ad- parùm a little, satis enough*  
*verbs loci of place, temporis abundè sufficient : ut as sa-*  
*of time, & and quanti- tis eloquentiæ words enow*  
*tatis of quantitie recipiunt sapientiæ parùm little wis-*  
*take genitivum a genitive dome. Audivimus we have*  
*case post se after them. Loci heard abundè fabularum*  
*of place, ut as ubi where, takes enow. Instar significat*  
*ubinam in what place, nus- signifieth æquiparationem*  
*quam no where, eò thither, equalitatis or matching, men-*  
*longè by far, quò whither, suram measure, aut or simi-*  
*ubivis in any place, huc- litudinem likenesse : ut as*  
*ne what hither : ut as U- Edificant they build equum*  
*bi gentium in what coun- az horse divina arte by the*  
divine

## The Syntaxis construed.

*divine Art Palladis of Pal-*  
*las instar montis as big as*  
*a mountaine. Philippus*  
*Philip solus alone mittitur*  
*is sent, in quo erat instar*  
*omnium auxiliorum who*  
*could as much as all hel-*  
*pers besides. Sed but hoc*  
*scelus this wicked act ha-*  
*bet hath pondus the weight*  
*& and instar the measure*  
*meriti of a reward. Hic in*  
*this place interdum some-*  
*time præpositio the prepo-*  
*sition ad apponitur is put*  
*to : ut as Vallis the dale*  
*clauditur is inclosed ad*  
*instar castrorum even as a*  
*camp. Populus Romanus*  
*the people of Rome è parva*  
*origine from a small be-*  
*ginning emicuit is growne*  
*up ad instar to the likeness*  
*tantæ magnitudinis of*  
*so great bignesse. Ah alas*  
*minimè gentium no in no*  
*wise non faciam I will*  
*not doe it. Hic genitivus*  
*this genitive case gentium*  
*additur is added festivitatis*  
*causa for elegancie*  
*fake. Quædam certaine*  
*Adverbs dativum ad-*  
*mittunt governe a dative*  
*case nominum of the nouns*

*undè whereof sunt deducta*  
*they are derived : ut as Ve-*  
*nit he came obviam illi to*  
*meet him. Nam for obvius*  
*illi to meet him dicitur is*  
*spoken. Canit he singeth si-*  
*militer huic like this man.*  
*Et and vivit hee liveth inu-*  
*tiliter unprofitably sibi to*  
*himselfe. Sed et hee sitteth*  
*propinquius neerer tibi*  
*thee quàm than mihi mee.*  
*Et also hi dativi these da-*  
*tives sunt are adverbiales*  
*like adverbs : Tempori by*  
*time, luci by day, vesperi*  
*in the evening : ut as Venit*  
*hee came tempore by time*  
*quod which est is primum*  
*the chiefest omnium rerum*  
*of all things. Occidit hee*  
*slew hominem a man luci*  
*by day. Vidi I saw it af-*  
*ferri brought ad vos to you*  
*vesperi in the evening. Sunt*  
*there are some quæ which*  
*accusandi casum admit-*  
*tunt governe an accusative*  
*case præpositionis of the*  
*præposition, undè whereof*  
*sunt profectæ they are*  
*come : ut as Castra the tents*  
*moventur are moved*  
*propius neerer urbem the*  
*citie. Mauri the Moores*  
*sunt*

## The Syntaxis construed.

*sunt are proxime next Hispaniam Spaine Cedò flagrantis an aduerbe of ore earnestly desiring exhiberi to be given or presented regit governeth accusativum an accusative case: ut as Cedò appoint quemvis arbitrum any arbitrator. Adverbia adverbs diversitatis of diversity, aliter otherwise secus otherwise, & and illa duo these two, antè, post, non raro inveniantur are not seldome found cum ablativo with an ablative case, ut as Multo aliter much otherwise: Paulò secus little otherwise: Multò antè much before: Longè secus farre otherwise. Venit hee came Longo post tempore a long time after. Paulò post a little after. Nisi except & also ipsa they sunt censenda be to be thought potius rather adverbia adverbs. Adverbia adverbs comparativi & superlativi gradus of the comparative & superlative degree casus admittunt governe the cases assuetos accusuòed subservire to be set after comparativis the compara-*

*tives & and superlativis superlatives, sicut as est it is præceptum taught ante before: ut as Accessit hee came propius nearer illo than the other. Dixit hee spake optimè best omnium of all, Legimus wee read, propius nearer ad deos to the gods, & and propius à terris the lesse space off from the earth. Paulò plus somewhat more trecenta vehicula than three hundred chariots amissa sunt are lost. Plus more duo milia hominum than two thousand men, cæsa slaine eo die that day. Plus more reperitur is found junctum joyned nominativo to a nominative case, genitivo a genitive, accusativo an accusative, & and ablativo an ablative: ut as Plus more quàm than quinquaginta hominum fiftie men ceciderunt were slaine. Acies the armie abierat was gone paulò plus a little more quingentos passus than five hundred paces. Fui I have beene in nave in the*

## The Syntaxis construed.

*ship* triginta dies *thirtie*  
*dayes* aut *or* plus *ed more*  
*then that.*

**Q**Uibus modis *with*  
*what* moods verbo-  
rum of verbs quæ adverbia  
*what* adverbs congru-  
ant *doe agree.* Ubi *when,*  
postquam *after that,* &  
and quum *when* adverbia  
adverbs temporis of time  
apponuntur *are put* inter-  
dum *sometimes* indicativis  
verbis *with* indicative  
verbs, interdum *verò* and  
*sometimes* subjunctivis *with*  
*subjunctives,* ut *as* Ubi  
*when* dedit *he gave* hæc  
dicta *these words.* Ubi  
*when* nos *we* laverimus  
*have washed,* si *if* voles *you*  
*will,* lavato *wash* you. Cum  
*when* faciam *virula* I shall  
sacrifice *a young Cow* pro  
frugibus *for corne,* ipse *veni-*  
to *come* thou. Cum *when* ca-  
nerem *I sang* of Reges  
Kings & and prælia *warres,*  
Cynthius *Apollo* aurem  
velliç *twitched* me by the  
eare. Hic *in this place* prius  
the former videtur *seemeth*  
esse *to be* adverbium *an*  
adverbe, posterius *the* lat-

ter conjunctio *a conjuncti-*  
on. Donec *pro for* quamdiu  
*so long as* gaudet *rejoyceth*  
indicativo *with an indica-*  
tive mood : ut *as* Donec *so*  
long *as* eram *I was* sospes  
*safe.* Pro *for* quousque *un-*  
till exigit *requireth* nunc  
*sometimes* indicativum *an*  
indicative mood, nunc  
*sometimes* subjunctivum *a*  
subjunctive : ut *as* Donec  
untill iussit *be bad* cogere  
to gather oves *the sheepe* sta-  
bulis *in the sheepfolds* nu-  
merumque *referre* and to  
count them. Donec *untill*  
ea aqua *that* water quam  
*which* adjeceris *thou hast*  
added sit *be* decocta *boiled.*  
Donec *whiles* that eris  
*thou shalt* be felix *rich* nu-  
merabis *thou shalt* number  
multos *amicos* many friends.  
Dum, *de re* præsentis of *a*  
thing present, non perfecta  
not perfect, aut *or* pro *for*  
quamdiu *so long as,* poscit  
requireth fatendi modum  
the indicative mood : ut *as*  
Dum *whiles* that virgo *the*  
maid apparatus *is a* making  
ready in conclavi *in the in-*  
ner parlour. Ego volo *I*  
will have te *thee* dici *bee*  
called

## The Syntaxis construed.

called meum my sonne, tan-  
 tisper dum so long as facis  
 thou doest quod that which  
 est is dignum beſeeming re-  
 thee. Dum pro for dum-  
 modò so that neſtitur is  
 joyned aliàs one while po-  
 tentiali to the potentiall,  
 aliàs another while subjun-  
 ctivo to the ſubjunctive; ut  
 as dum so that proſim I may  
 profit tibi thee. Dum so  
 that ne comperiam I finde  
 not me falli that I am de-  
 ceived ab hoc by this fel-  
 low. Dum pro for donec  
 untill tantum onely subjun-  
 ctivo to the ſubjunctive: ut  
 as Dum untill tertia æſtas  
 the third ſummer viderit  
 ſhall ſee regnantem him  
 raigning Latio in Italy.  
 Quoad pro for quandiu as  
 long as adhibetur is put vel  
 either indicativis to indi-  
 catives vel or ſubjunctivis  
 ſubjunctives: pro for Do-  
 nec untill ſubjunctivis  
 ſolis to ſubjunctives onely:  
 ut as Quoad as long as ex-  
 pectes thou expecteſt con-  
 tubernalem thy chamber  
 fellow. Quoad as long as  
 poſſem I could & and lice-  
 ret might, nunquam diſ-

cederem I would never  
 depart ab ejus latere from  
 his ſide. Servabo I will  
 keepe omnia all things in-  
 tegra entire and whole  
 quoad untill exercitus the  
 armie huc mittatur be ſent  
 hither. Simulac as ſoone as  
 ſimulatq; as ſoone as adhæ-  
 rent cleave to indicativo  
 the indicative mood, & and  
 ſubjunctivo ſubjunctive, ut  
 as Simulac as ſoone as erat  
 he was patiens able to abide  
 belli warre. Simulatque  
 as ſoone as ætas age adole-  
 verit waxed ripe. Quem-  
 admodum even as, ut as,  
 utcunque homſoever, ſicut  
 as utrunque admittunt  
 modum governe both moods,  
 ut as Ut even as ſalutabis  
 thou ſhalt ſalute, ita ſo &  
 alſo reſalutaberis ſhalt thou  
 be ſaluted back againe. Ut  
 as feceris ſementem thou  
 haſt ſown, ita ſo & alſo  
 metes ſhalt thou reape. Ut  
 pro for poſtquam after  
 that jungitur is joyned in-  
 dicativo to the indicative:  
 ut as Ut after that ventum  
 eſt they came in urbem in-  
 to the citie. Quasi as, cœu  
 as, tanquam as, perinde  
 acſi

## The Syntaxis construed.

acsi *even like as*, haud se-  
cus acsi *no otherwise than*  
*as*, quum *when* habent they  
have proprium verbum  
*a proper verb*, apponuntur  
*are put* subiunctivo *to the*  
*subjunctive mood* : ut *as*  
Tanquam *as though* ipse  
thy selfe feceris *hast done*  
aliquid *somewhat*. Quasi  
*as if* non norimus nos  
*wee know not our selves in-*  
*ter nos amongst our selves*.  
Aliàs *otherwise* copulant  
*they couple* consimiles ca-  
sus *like cases*, ut *as* Novi I  
*knew* hominem *the man*  
tanquam *te even as thy*  
selfe. Arridet mihi *hee*  
*smiles on me* quasi amico *as*  
*on a friend*. Ne prohibendi  
*an adverb of forbidding*  
præponitur *is set before* vel  
*either* Imperativis *Impera-*  
*tives*, vel *or* subiectivis  
*subiunctives*: ut *as* Magna  
sacerdos *ò great prophete* esse  
ne sævi *be not so eager*. Hic  
*he est is magnus nebulo a*  
*great knave*, ne metuas *doe*  
*not feare him*. Ne pro for  
non *not* inservit cæteris  
*modis governes other moods*.  
Adverbia *adverbs* casu  
antecedente *if a case bee*

*added* transeunt in præ-  
positiones *are returned into*  
*prepositions* : ut *as* Vacuus  
viator *the monyless* travel-  
ler cantabit *will sing* co-  
ram latrone *before a*  
*theefe*.

**C**onjunctiones copu-  
lativæ *conjunctions*  
copulatives, & *and* disjun-  
ctivæ *disjunctives*, cum his  
quatuor *with these foure*,  
quàm *than*, nisi *except*,  
præterquam *save that*, an  
*whether*, omnino *ne* sunt  
*doe altogether joyne* similes  
casus *like cases* : ut *as* So-  
crates docuit *taught* Xe-  
nophontem *Xenophon* &  
Platonem *Plato*. Vti-  
nam *I would to God* esses  
thou *wert* calidus *warne*,  
aut *or* frigidus *cold*. Ne-  
scio *I know not an* whether  
homo *the man* sit *bee* albus  
*white* an *or* ater *black*. Est  
*bee is* minor *nam* younger  
quàm *than* tu *you*. Placet  
*bee pleaseth* nemini *none*  
nisi *except* vel *or* præter-  
quam *save* sibi *himselfe*.  
Exceptio *an exception*, si *if*  
aliqua *privata* ratio *some*  
*private reason* causalis di-  
ctionis



## The Syntaxis construed.

tionis of a casuall word  
repugnet gainsay, vel or  
poscat require aliud ano-  
ther thing : ut as Emi I  
bought librum a booke cen-  
tus for an hundred shillings or  
a noble & and pluris more.  
Vixi I lived Romæ at  
Rome & and Venetiis at  
Venice. Descendat let it  
sinke in aures into the eares  
Metii judicis of censuring  
Metius, & and patris your  
father, & and nostras  
mine. Conjunctiones cop-  
ulativæ conjunctions copu-  
latives & and disjunctivæ  
disjunctives aliquoties some-  
times conglutinant comple-  
similes modos like moods  
& and tempora tenses : ut  
as Statbe stands recto cor-  
pore with his body up-  
right despicitque and looks  
downe at terras the ground.  
Aliquoties autem but some-  
times similes modos like  
moods, sed but diversa  
tempora diverse tenses : ut  
as Nisi but that lactasses  
thou haddest allured me  
amantem me being in love  
& and produceres drewest  
me on vana spe with vaine  
hope. Egi I have given

tibi thee gratias thanks  
& and aliquando some-  
times possum may collau-  
dare te commend thee. Et si  
albeit, tamen si although,  
etiam si although, quan-  
quam howbeit, in princi-  
pio in the beginning oratio-  
nis of a sentence postulant  
require indicativos modos  
indicative moods, in me-  
dio in the middle sæpius  
very often subjunctivos  
subjunctives. Quamvis  
although, & and licet al-  
though, frequentivus more  
often subjunctivos subjun-  
ctives, ut as Et si although  
nihil novi no newes affe-  
rebatur was brought.  
Quamquam although ani-  
mus my minde horret is a-  
gast meminisse to remem-  
ber. Quamvis although  
Græcia Greece miretur  
admires at Elysios campos  
the Elysian fields. Licet al-  
beit Homere ô Homer ipse  
thy selfe venias doest come  
comitatus accompanied  
musis with the Muses, si  
attuleris thou hast brought  
nihil nothing, foras out  
of doore Homere ô Homer  
ibis shalt thou goe. Ni but  
that

## The Syntaxis construed.

*that, nisi except, si if, siquidem for truly, quod because, quia for as much as, quam than, postquam since that, posteaquam after that, Ubi pro for postquam since that, nunquam never, priusquam before that, adhærent cleave to & both indicativis indicatives & and subjunctivis subjunctives : ut as Gaudeo I am glad quod redieris because you are returned incolumis safe. Castigo te I chasten thee non quod odio habeam not because I hate thee, sed quod amem but because I love thee. Judicas you judge aliud honestum another manner of honesty quam than Philosophi the Philosophers statuunt set downe. Accusas thou accusest gravius more grievously quam than tua consuetudo thy custome patitur permitteth. Si if iungitur is joyued utrique modo to both moods. At but si pro for quamvis although tantum onely subjunctivo to the subjunctive, ut as Redeam should I returne ? non no si me obsecret although shee intreat me. Si quis if any tantum onely indicativo to the indicative : ut as Si quis if any adest bee presens. Quando sith that, quandoquidem for as much as, Quoniam because iungitur are joyued indicativo to an indicative, ut as Dicite say on, quandoquidem for as much as confedimus we are set together in molli herba in the soft grasse. Quoniam because mihi non credis thou beleevest mee not, ipse facito periculum thou thy selfe make triall. Quippè surely far as much as cum when habet it hath proprium verbum a proper verb gaudet indicativo governes the indicative : ut as Venia pardon danda est is to be given huic to this man, quippè surely ægrotat he is sick. Si addideris if you adde qui which, utrumquè admittit modum it governeth both moods : ut as Venia pardon non est is not danda to be given huic to this man quippè qui as he that pejeravit sive pejeraverit is forsworne jam already bis twice. Qui, cum when habet*

## The Syntax construed.

bet it hath vim causalem the force of a reason, postulat requireth subjunctivum a subjunctive: ut as Est thou art stultus a foole qui credas seeing that thou creditest huic this fellow. Cum pro for quamvis although pro for quandoquidem seeing that, vel or quoniam because semper evermore adhæret cleaveth to subjunctivo the subjunctive: ut as Cum although nos dicamus wee say nihil posse that nothing can præcipi be delivered in precepts, tamen yet solemus are wee wont differere to discourse de aliis rebus of other matters. Gradive O Mars cum seeing that sis thou art aptus fit virilibus officiis for manly charges. Cum & and tum, item also tum geminatum doubled copulant couple similes modos like moods. Est autem but there is in cum quiddam minus a certaine lesse thing, atque and ided therefore statuitur it is placed in priore parte in the former part clausulæ of the clause, in tum quiddam majus a certaine greater

thing, ac and proinde therefore collocatur it is set in posteriore parte in the latter part clausulæ of the clause: ut as Amplectitur he makes much of cum both omnes eruditos all learned men tum imprimis and especially Marcellum Marcellus. Odit he hateth tum both literas learning tum and also virtutem vertue. Ne what, an whether, num whether or no, particulæ particles interrogandi of asking amant doe love indicativum the indicative mood: ut as Superatne is hee alive & and vescitur aura ætherea breathes he? At but cum when accipiuntur they are are taken dubitative doubtfully aut or indefinite indefinitely postulant they require subjunctivum the subjunctive: ut as vise goe see num whether redierit be he returned. Nihil refert it booteth nothing at all fecerisne whether you have done it, an persuaseris or persuaded it. Ut conjunctio causalis a conjunction causall seu or perfectiva perfect,

## The Syntaxis construed.

& *and* ut pro for ne non  
*lest not*, post verba after  
*verbs* timoris of feare jun-  
*gitur is joyned nunc some-*  
*times* potentiali to the po-  
*tentiall*, nunc sometimes  
*subjunctivo to the subjunc-*  
*tive* : ut as Perduxere  
*they brought illuc thither*  
*filium meum my sonne*, ut  
*to the end that effect hee*  
*should bee una together se-*  
*cum with them*. Dave o Da-  
*uus te oro I intreat thee*,  
*ut that jam now redeat*  
*hee may retorne in viam*  
*into the way*. Metuo I  
*feare ut substat, id est ne*  
*non substat hospes that*  
*this stranger will not abide*  
*constant*. Ut concedentis a  
*conjunction of yeelding, seu*  
*or possum put pro for quā-*  
*quam although*, & *and*  
*ut pro for utpote for as*  
*much as*. Servit serves sub-  
*junctivo the subjunctive* :  
*ut as Ut albeit omnia all*  
*things cōtingant should fall*  
*out quæ which volo I would*  
*non possum I cannot levare*  
*be eased*. Non est tibi fiden-  
*dum no trust is to be given*  
*thee ut qui toties felle-*  
*ris because thou hast so often*

*deceived, ut qui fueris for*  
*as much as thou hast beene*  
*relictus lest solus alone*. Ut  
*pro for postquam after*  
*that, pro for quemadmo-*  
*dum, as, vel or sicut like as*  
*& and interrogativum an*  
*interrogative nescitur is*  
*coupled indicativis with*  
*indicatives* : ut as Vt after  
*that discessi I departed ab*  
*urbe from the Citie, inter-*  
*missi I omitted nullum diem*  
*no day quin scriberem but*  
*I wrote*. Tamen yet perge  
*tu goe thou forward facere*  
*to make has nuptias this*  
*marriage, vt as facis thou*  
*doest*. Credo I thinke so, ut  
*est dementia like as is his*  
*madnes*. Vt valet how fares  
*hee ? ut how meminit re-*  
*members hee nostri us ?*  
*Quoniam although di-*  
*ctum est we spoke paulò su-*  
*prà somewhat before de hoc*  
*of this quoque also in con-*  
*structione in the constructi-*  
*on abverbii of an adverb*.

**P**repositio a prepositi-  
*on subaudita under-*  
*stood interdū sometimes facit*  
*causeth ut that ablativus*  
*an ablative case addatur*  
*be*

## The Syntaxis construed.

bee added: ut as Habeo te I have thee loco, id est in loco in stead parentis of a father. Apparuit he appeared illi unto him humana specie, id est sub humana specie under the shape of a man. Discessit he is departed magistratu, id est à magistratu from his office. Præpositio a præposition in compositione in composition, nonnunquam sometimes regit governeth eundem casum the same case, quem which & also regebat it governed extra compositionem without composition: ut as Nec posse and not to be able avertere to turne away Regem the King. Teucrorum of Trojans Italia from Italy? Prætereo te I passe by thee insalutatum unsaluted. Postes the posts emoti cardine moved out of their places procumbunt lye flat on the ground. Detrudunt they thrust naves the ships scopulo from the rock. verba verbs composita compounded cum with à, ab, ad, con, de, è, ex, in, nonnunquam sometimes repe-

tunt repeat easdem præpositiones the same præpositions cum suo casu with their case extra compositionem without composition, idque and that eleganter elegantly: ut as Abstinerunt they have abstained à viris from men. Advocabo I will call amicos my friends ad hanc rem to this businessse. Conferemus we will compare cum legibus with the laws. Nunquam cogitavi I never thought detrachere to detract de tua fama from thy good name. Cum when evaseris thou art escaped ex insidiis out of snares. Postquam after that excessit ex ephœbis he passed out from among the young striplings. Incumbe in Rempulicam bee carefull of the Commonwealth cogitatione with thy cogitation curaque and care. In pro for erga towards, contra against, & and ad to habet hath accusativum an accusative case: ut as Accipit shee taketh animum a mentemque benignum a courteous

## The Syntaxis construed.

*courteous minde and mea-*  
*ning in Teucros towards*  
*the Trojans. Quid tantum*  
*what so great matter meus*  
*Aeneas could my Aeneas*  
*committere commit in te*  
*against thee? Quid what*  
*potuere could Troes the*  
*Tojans? Quod te Meri*  
*pedes Meris whither goest*  
*thou? an what in urbem*  
*unto the Citie quod whither*  
*via the way ducit leads?*  
*Item likewise, In jungitur*  
*is joyned accusativo to an*  
*accusative case, quoties*  
*so often as divisio division,*  
*mutatio change, aut or in-*  
*crementum the increase*  
*rei of a thing cum tempore*  
*with time significatur is*  
*signified: ut as Estque and*  
*there is locus a place ubi*  
*where via the way findit se*  
*divideth it selfe in ambas*  
*partes into two parts.*  
*Troja Troy versa est is tur-*  
*ned in cineres into ashes*  
*viro hospite my husband*  
*beingsafe. Amor love cres-*  
*cit mihi growes in me in*  
*horas every houre. In cum*  
*when actus an action in lo-*  
*eo in a place significatur is*  
*signified, postulat requireth*

*ablativum an ablative case:*  
*ut as Scilicet for sooth, ut*  
*as fulvum aurum yellow*  
*gold spectatur is tried in*  
*ignibus in the fire. Sub*  
*pro for, ad to, per by or*  
*through, & and ante before*  
*innititur leaneth to accusa-*  
*tivo an accusative: ut as*  
*Propereamus let us hasten*  
*sub umbram to the shadow.*  
*Legati the Embassadors*  
*fere in a manner sub id*  
*tempus, id est per id tem-*  
*pus about that time missi*  
*are sent ad res repetendas*  
*to recover the things lost.*  
*Cura care recurat begins*  
*afresh sub noctem id est*  
*paulo ante noctem, a little*  
*before night vel or instante*  
*nocte the night approaching.*  
*Alias otherwise ablativum*  
*admittit it governs an ab-*  
*lative: ut as Aetas time*  
*in apricum proferet will*  
*bring into open light quic-*  
*quid whatsoever est is sub*  
*terra under the ground. Sub*  
*nocte silenti id est in no-*  
*cte silenti in the silent night.*  
*Super pro for ultra beyond*  
*jungitur is joyned accusati-*  
*vo to an accusative case, ut*  
*as Proferet hee will extend*

## The Syntaxis construed.

*e case:* imperiū his empire super Ga-  
*th, ut* ramantes beyond the Affricans,  
*yellow* & and Indos Indians. Super  
*ied in* pro for de of & and in ablativo  
*Sub* to an ablativo: ut as, Multus  
*by or* variusque rumor manifold  
*before* and divers report super ea re  
*ccusa-* of that matter. Super viridi  
*ut as* fronde upon greene branches:  
*hasten* Subter under uno significatu  
*shadow.* in one signification jungitur  
*adours* is joynd utrique casui to both  
*sub id* cases apud authores with au-  
*dem-* thours; ut as Pugnatum est  
*missi* they fought supra above subter-  
*endas* que and under terras the  
*s lost.* ground. Libet it likes me ferre  
*begins* to endure omnes casus all ba-  
*id est* rards subter densa testudine  
*a little* under a thicke shelter. Tenus  
*stante* up to, gaudet rejoiceth ablativo  
*ching.* with an ablativo & both singu-  
*ativum* lari singular, & and plurali plu-  
*in ab-* rali: ut as, Pube tenus up to  
*s time* the privy parts. Pectoribus te-  
*will* nus up to the breasts. At but  
*quic-* genitivo with the genitive  
*is sub* plurali plural tantum onely;  
*d. Sub* ut, as, Crurum tenus up to  
*n no-* the thighs. Præpositiones pre-  
*night.* positions cum when amittunt  
*beyond* they lose casum their case mi-  
*cusati-* grant in abverbia doe change  
*ase, ut* into adverbs; ut as, Venit bee  
*extend* time longo post tempore, a  
*im-* long time after. Conjux my  
 wife subit followes pone be-

binde, feremur wee are carried  
 per opaca locorum through  
 darke places, Aeneas I Aeneas  
 Trojus the Troian quem whom  
 quæritis yee seeke adsum am  
 here coram in presence.

**I**nterjectiones Interiections  
 ponuntur are put non raro  
 often absolute absolutely, &  
 and sine casu without case; ut  
 as, Connixa shee yeanning reli-  
 quit left spem gregis the hope  
 of the flocke ah alas in nuda  
 silice upon the bare flint stone.  
 Quæ dementia what madnesse  
 malum with a mischief? O  
 exclamantis an interjection of  
 exclamation jungitur is ioyned  
 nominativo to a nominative,  
 accusativo an accusative, &  
 and vocativo a vocative; ut as  
 O festus dies O ioyfull day ho-  
 minis of man! O nimium for-  
 tunatos O too too fortunate a-  
 gricolas husbandmen si if no-  
 rint they knew sua bona their  
 owne good. O formose puer,  
 O faire lad, nimium ne crede  
 trust not too much colori to thy  
 beauty. Heu alas & and pròh  
 adhærent cleave nunc some-  
 times nominativo to a nomina-  
 tive, nunc sometimes accusati-  
 vo to an accusative; ut as, Heu  
 pietas ah the godlinesse. Heu  
 prisca fides ah the ancient  
 H faith-



## The Syntaxis construed.

*faithfulness. Heu stirpem in-  
viam oh odious stocke. Proh  
Jupiter oh Jupiter, tu homo  
rhou fellow, adiges me ad in-  
saniam wilt carry me beside  
myself. Proh fidem oh the faith  
Deum of God atque and ho-  
minum of men. Proh sancte  
Jupiter oh holy Jupiter. Hei  
alas & and vae alas apponun-*

*tur are put dativo to a dativē  
case; ut as, Hei mihi woe is  
mee quod that amor love est is  
medicabilis to be healed nullis  
herbis with no herbes. Vae  
misero mihi woe is mee poore  
wretch that I am, quanta de  
spe from how great hope decidi-  
am I fallen?*

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FINIS.

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## Qui mihi construed.

*Monita Pedagogica School-  
masters precepts, seu or  
carmē a treatise in verse Gui-  
lielmi Lillii of William Lilly ad  
discipulos suos to his schollers  
de moribus cūcerning maners.*

*P*Ver little youth qui which  
es mihi discipulus art my  
scholler, atque and cupis de-  
sirest doceri to be taught, ades  
come huc hither, concipe con-  
ceive well hæc dicta these  
sayings animo tuo in thy mind  
Citius betime mane in the morn-  
ing fuge leave lectum thy bed  
discute shake off mollem som-  
nam thy sweet sleep: supplex  
humbly petas goe unto Tem-  
pla the Church, & and vene-  
rare worship Deum God: At-  
tamen but imprimis first of all  
sit facies let thy face bee lora  
washed, que and manus thy  
hands: sint vestes let thy gar-  
ments be nitidæ cleane cesari-  
esque and thy haire compta  
kembd Adlis be thou there fu-  
giens avoiding desidiâ idleness  
cum when schola nostra my  
schoole te vocarit shall call thee  
nulla sit tibi causa have thou  
no excuse moræ pigræ of long  
tarrying. Cū when videris thou  
shalt see me præceptorem me  
thy master ore saluta salute me  
& and condiscipulos quosque

*tuos all thy schoole fellow or-  
dine in order. Tu quoque fac  
sedeas and see thou sit ubi  
where iubemus te sedisse I will  
thee to sit, manequē and stay  
in loco in thy place nisi unlesse  
sis thou beest iussus comman-  
ded abire to goe thence. Ac and  
ut as quisque every one est in  
magis clarus more excellent  
munere in the gift doctrinæ of  
learning, sic so is he erit locan-  
dus shall be set magis clare se-  
de in a more excellent place  
Scalpellum a penknife, cala-  
mi quils, atramentum inke,  
charta paper, libelli bookes,  
sint let them be arma imple-  
ments semper alwaies parata  
ready tuis studiis for thy studies.  
Si quid dictabo if I shall pro-  
pose thee any thing, scribes  
thou shalt write it, at but sin-  
gula every thing rectè rightly,  
nec sit ulla macula and let no  
blot be aut menda or fault  
scriptis tuis in thy writings.  
Sed nec mandes but thou shalt  
not commit dictata tua thy  
Latines aut or carmina Verses  
chartis laceris to those papers,  
quæ which decet is meet in-  
servisset thou hadst written li-  
bris in books. Sæpè oftentimes  
recognoscas repeat tibi to thy  
set selecta things read, quæ and  
revolveras meditare of them*

## Qui mihi construed.

animo in thy mind. Si if du-  
dubites thou doubtest nunc  
sometimes consule aske hos  
these nunc sometimes alios  
others. Qui dubitat he which  
maketh doubt, qui sapè ro-  
gat he which asketh many que-  
stionstenebit shal obserue mea  
dicta my precepts, is qui nil du-  
bitat hee that doubteth of no-  
thing, capit getteth inde there-  
by nil boni no good. Puer my  
child discellearne quæso I pray  
thee, noli dediscere doe not  
forget quicquam any thing, nè  
lest that conscia mens a guilty  
conscience in simulet accuse te  
thee desidiæ of sloathfulness.  
Sis que and bee thou attentus  
animo attentive: quid enim  
for what iuvabit will it profit  
docuisse to have taught si if  
non premisit thou dost not print  
verba mea my words firmo  
pectore in sure memory? Nil  
nothing est istam difficile so  
hard, quod which solertia  
diligence non vincat cannot  
overcome. Invigila take paines,  
& and gloria the glory militiae  
of thy labour est is parva obtai-  
ned: Nam for veluti even as  
tellus the earth profert brings  
forth flores nec semina neither  
flowres nor seeds, ni unlesse sit  
it bee victa very much tilled  
labore continuo with conti-

nuall labour manus of the hands  
Sic so puer a child si if non  
exercitet he often exercise no  
ingenium his wit, amittere sha-  
loose & both tempus ipsum time  
it selfe simul and withall spend  
the hope ingenii of his wit  
Etiam also est there is lex a  
order semper alwaies tenend  
to be kept in sermone in speech  
ne lest improba garrulitas  
overmuch babbling offenda  
nos offend mee. Imcumben  
studio thou applying thy lesse  
loqueris shalt speake submis-  
sa voce with a low voice  
dum reddis nobis all the  
while thou art saying with m  
eris thou shalt bee canoru  
loud voce with thy voice: Et  
and quæcunque whatsoever  
reddis thou repeatest mihi to  
me, discantur ad unguem let  
them be learned at thy finger  
end, & and libro abjecto thy  
booke laid aside redde rehear  
verbula singula every word  
Nec suggerat quisquam and  
let no body prompt ullum ver-  
bum any word dicturo when  
thou art saying, quod which  
parit bringeth non mediocr  
exitium no small hurt puer  
to a child. Si rogit if I de-  
mand quicquam any thing  
studebis thou shalt endeavour  
respondere to answer sic

## Qui mihi construed.

ut that mere are thou maieſt de-  
ſerve laudem praife & and de-  
cus commendation diſtis by thy  
answers. Non laudabere thou  
ſhalt not be commended lingua  
nimis celeri for too faſt a  
tongue, aut tarda or too ſlow,  
medium the meane eſt is virtus  
a grace quod tenuiſſe which  
to keepe juvat delighteth. Et  
and quories as often as loque-  
ris thou ſpeakeſt, eſto memor  
bee mindeſull loquare that  
thou ſpeakeſt Latine Latine, &  
and fuge avoide verba barba-  
ra barbarous words veluti as  
ſcopulos things very dange-  
rous. Præterea beſides, inſtrue  
teach ſocios thy fellowes quo-  
tiescunque ſo often as roga-  
bunt they ſhall aſke te thee, &  
and trahe bring forward igna-  
ros the ignorant ad mea vota  
to my deſire. Ipſe he qui which  
docet teacheth indoctos the  
unlearned, licet although eſſet  
he were indoctiſſimus moſt un-  
learned, queat may eſſe be do-  
ctior better learned reliquis  
than the reſt brevi in a ſhort  
time. Sed but tu nec imitabe-  
re thou ſhalt not imitate ſtoli-  
dos grammaticaftrous fooliſh  
authors of barbariſme ingens  
dedecus the exceeding great  
diſgrace eloquii Romani of  
the Latine tongue. Quorum

whereof nemo none eſt is tam  
fatuus ſo fooliſh aut tam bar-  
barus or ſo barbarous ore in  
ſpeech, quem autorem whom  
as an authour turba barbara  
the barbarous multitude non  
probet alloweth not. Si vis if  
thou wilt rectè cognoscere  
rightly know leges gramma-  
ticas the lawes of the Gram-  
mar, ſi cupias if thou deſireſt  
discere to learne loqui to ſpeak  
cultius very elegantly ore in thy  
ſpeech, addiſcas ſee thou lear-  
neſt ſcripta clariffima the moſt  
famous writings veterum vi-  
rorum of ancient men: & and  
authores the authours quos  
which turba Latina the better  
ſort of Latinifts docet teacheth.  
Nunc ſometimes Virgilius Vir-  
gil optat wiſheth amplecti te  
to embrace thee, nunc ſometimes  
ipſe Terentius Terence him-  
ſelfe, nunc ſometimes ſimul  
withall opus the worke Cice-  
ronis of Cicero te wiſheth thee  
Quos whom qui non didicic  
he that hath not learned vidit  
hath ſeene nil nothing præter  
ſomnia but dreames, & and cer-  
tat ſtriveth vivere to live in  
tenebris Cimmeriis in great  
ignorance. Sunt there are ſome  
boyes quos delectat whom it  
delighteth poſthabito ſtudio  
having laid aſide the ſtudy ho-

## Qui mihi construed.

nestæ virtutis of commendable  
 vertue, cōterere to spend tem-  
 pora their time nugis intrifles.  
 Sunt there are others quibus  
 est cordi who take pleasure so-  
 licitare to trouble sodales their  
 fellowes manibus with hands,  
 pedibusve or feet, aut or alio  
 quovis modo, any other way.  
 Est there is alius another qui  
 who dum whilest jaſt at he boa-  
 ſteth ſe himſelfe clarum noble  
 ſanguine by bloud, improbat  
 diſalloweth genus parentage re-  
 liquis in others in ſullo ore  
 with unſavoury ſpeech. Noli me  
 ſequi I would not have thee fol-  
 low tam prava veſtigia ſo bad  
 patternsmorum of manners, ne  
 leſt tandem in the end, feras  
 thou receive præmia rewards  
 digna worthy factis thy deeds.  
 Dabis thou ſhalt give, aut ven-  
 des or ſell, nil nothing, permu-  
 tabis thou ſhalt change emſelve  
 or buy nil nothing, feres thou  
 ſhalt receive nulla commodum  
 no profit ex damno by the loſſe  
 alterius of another; Et and in-  
 ſuper moreover mitte leave  
 nummos money irritamenta  
 malorum the inticements to e-  
 vil aliis to others, nil nothing  
 niſi but pura things free from a-

buſe decet become puerū achilæ  
 Clamor noiſe, rixa brabbling,  
 joci ſcoffings, mendacia lies,  
 furta theft, cachinni ſcornfull  
 laughter ſint procul à vobis  
 let them be far from you. & and  
 arma Martis fighting procul  
 far off. Dices thou ſhalt ſpeake  
 nil nothing penitus at all quod  
 which ſit is turpe filthy, aut or  
 non honeſtum not honeſt. Lin-  
 gua the tongue eſt is janua the  
 gate vitæ of life, pariter ac necis  
 and of death too. Crede ac-  
 count it ingens nefas horrible  
 wickednes referre to give ma-  
 ledicta evil words cuiquam to  
 any one, aut or jurare to ſwear  
 by numina ſacra the ſacred ri-  
 tles Dei magni of Almighty  
 God. Denique, to conclude, ſer-  
 vabis thou ſhalt keep res om-  
 nes all thy things atque and  
 libellos bookes. Et and feres  
 ſhalt beare them tecum with  
 thee quoties as often as iſque  
 both thou goeſt rediſque and  
 returneſt. Effuge avoid vel  
 even cauſas the occaſions quæ-  
 cunque what ſoever faciunt do  
 make thee nocentem offensive,  
 & and quibus wherein potes  
 thou mayeſt diſplicuiſſe nobis  
 diſpleaſe mee.

FINIS.

# Terminationes Declinationum.

<i>Singular.</i>	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<i>Nominat.</i>	a,	er, us, ius,	<i>Diversly.</i>	us, u,	es,
<i>Genitiv.</i>	æ,	i,	is,	us, u,	e,
<i>Dativ.</i>	æ,	o,	i,	ui, u,	ei,
<i>Accusat.</i>	am,	um,	em, im,	um, u,	em,
<i>Locativ.</i>	a,	er, e, i, um,	em, & im,	us, u,	es,
<i>Ablativ.</i>	â	o.	<i>Diversly.</i> e, i, e & i,	u.	e.
<i>Pluraliter.</i>	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<i>Nominat.</i>	æ	i, a,	es, a, ia,	us, na,	es,
<i>Genitiv.</i>	arum.	orum,	um & ium,	uum,	erum,
<i>Dativ.</i>	is & abus,	is,	ibus,	ibus, ubus,	ebus,
<i>Accusat.</i>	as,	os, a,	es, a, ia,	us, ua,	es,
<i>Locativ.</i>	æ	i, a,	es, a, ia,	us, ua,	es,
<i>Ablativ.</i>	is & abus.	is.	ibus,	ibus, ubus.	ebus.

## Adjectivum comparativi gradus.

<i>Nomin.</i> durior & durius.	{	<i>Pluraliter.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> duriores & duriora.
<i>Genit.</i> durioris.			<i>Genit.</i> duriorum
<i>Dativ.</i> duriori.			<i>Dativ.</i> durioribus.
<i>Accus.</i> duriozem & durius.			<i>Accus.</i> duriores & duriora.
<i>Vocat.</i> o durior & durius.			<i>Vocat.</i> o duriores & duriora.
<i>Ablat.</i> durioze vel duriori.			<i>Ablat.</i> a durioribus.

## Conjugatio Verborum.

### Active voyce.

#### Indicative mood present tense.

amo, as, at : amus, atis, ant.  
 peneo, es, et : emus, etis, ent.  
 pingo, is, it : imus, itis, unt.  
 pingo, is, it : imus, itis, unt.  
*Preterimperfect tense.*  
 abam, abas, abas : abamus, abatis, abant.  
 eam, ebas, ebas : eamus, ebatis, ebant.  
 iam, ibas, ibas : iamur, ibatis, ibant.

#### Preterperfect tense.

isti, it : imus, istis, exunt *ve lere.*

#### Preterpluperfect tense.

eram, eras, erat : eramus, eratis, erant.

#### Future tense.

abis, abis : abimus, abitis, abunt.

### Passive voyce.

#### Indicative mood Present tense.

Or, aris vel are, atur : amur, amini, antur.  
 eor, eris vel ere, etur : emur, emini, entur.  
 or, eris vel ere, itur : imur, imini, untur.  
 ier, iris vel ire, itur : imur, imini, untur.

#### Preterimperfect tense.

abar, abaris vel abere, abatur : abamur, abamini, abantur.  
 ebar, ebaris vel ebare, ebatur : eamur, eamini, ebantur.  
 ebar, ebaris vel ebare, ebatur : eamur, eamini, ebantur.  
 iebar, iebaris vel iebare, iebatur, iebamur, iebamini, iebantur.

#### Preterperfect tense.

ns sum, ns es, us est : i sumus, iestis, isunt.

#### Preterpluperfect tense.

us eram, us eras, us erat : i eramus, ieratis, ierant.

#### Future tense.

abor, aberis vel abere, abitur : abimur, abimini, abuntur.

## Active voyce.

aho, ehis, ebit : ehimus ebitis, ebunt

am, es, et : emus, etis, ent.

iam, les, iet : iemus, ietis, ient,

### Imperative Mood.

A, ato : et, ato : emus, are, atote : ent, anto.

e, eto, eat, eto : eamus, ete, etore, eant, ento.

o, iro : ar, iro : amus, ite, itote, ant, unto.

i, iro : iat, iro : iamus, ite, irote, iant, iunto

### Subjunctive Mood.

eum es, et : emus, etis, ent.

eam, eas, eat : eamus, eatis, eant.

am, ae, at : amus, atis, ant.

iam, ias, iat : iamus, iatis, iant.

### Preterimperfect tense.

are, are, aret : aremus aretis, arent.

erem, eres, eret : eremus, eretis, erent.

erem, eris, eret : eremus eretis, erent.

irem, ires, iret : iremus, iretis, irent.

### Preterperfect tense.

erim, eris, erit : erimus, eritis, erint.

### Preterpluperfect tense.

issem, isles, islet : issemus, isletis, islent.

### Future tense.

ero, eris, erit : erimus, eritis, erint.

### Infinitive mood.

are,

ere,

cre,

ire,

ille,

urum esse,

audi, ando audum

endi, endo, eundum.

endi endo, eundum.

iendi, iendo, iendum.

supra.

am.

a.

### Particip. pres.

ans,

ens,

ens,

iens.

### Future tense.

ans.

## Passive voyce.

ebor, eberis vel ebere, ebitur : ehimur, ebin  
ebuntur.

ar, eris vel ere, etur : emur, emini, entur.

iar, ieris vel iere ietur : iemus, iemini, ient

### Imperative mood.

are, ator, etur, ator : amur, amini, amin  
entur, antor.

ere, etor : eatur, etor : eamur, emini, emin  
eantur, entor.

ere, itor : iatur, itor : amur, imini, iminor :  
tur, untor

ire, itor : iatur, itor : iamur imini, iminor, i  
tur, iantur.

### Subjunctive mood.

er, eris vel ere, etur : emur, emini, entur,  
ear, earis vel eare, eatur, eamur, eamini, ea  
tur.

ar, aris vel are, aatur : amur, amini, antur,  
iar, iaris vel iare, iatur : iamur, iamini, ia  
tur.

### Preterimperfect tense.

arer, areris vel arere, aretur : aremur, aremi  
arentur.

erer, ereris vel erere, eretur : eremur, eremi  
erentur.

erer, ereris vel erere, eretur : eremur, eremi  
erentur.

irer, ireris vel iere, iretur : iremur, iremi  
irentur.

irer, ireris vel iere, iretur : iremur, iremi  
irentur.

### Preterperfect tense.

us sim, us sis, us sit : ti simus, tistis, tistis.

### Preterpluperfect tense.

us essem, us esses, us esset : ti essemus, ti essetis,  
ti essent.

### Future tense.

us ero, us eris, us erit : ti erimus, ti eritis, ti  
erint.

### Infinitive mood.

ari,

eri,

i,

iri.

um esse vel fulle.

umiri vel idum esse.

### Particip. pres.

us.

### Future tense.

andus.

endus.

endus.

iendus.